



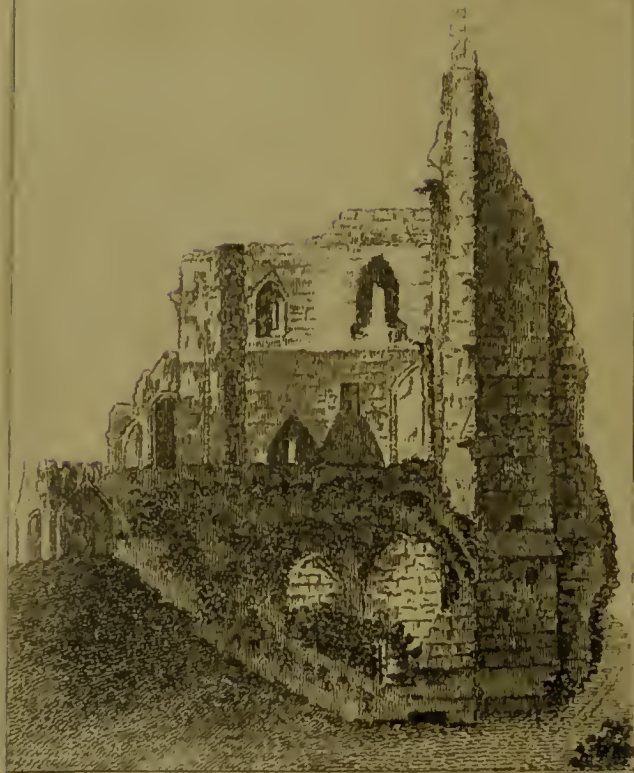
Supp. 59437/B











Hardisty delin

*Ruins of the Kings Tower,*  
in the Castle of Knaresbrough.

THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
CASTLE, TOWN, AND FOREST  
OF  
KNARESBROUGH,  
WITH  
HARROGATE,  
AND ITS MEDICINAL WATERS.

Including an Account of

THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,  
THE CURIOUS REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY; ELEGANT BUILDINGS,  
ORNAMENTED GROUNDS; & OTHER SINGULAR PRODUCTIONS  
OF NATURE AND ART.

---

"The heavy rocks, the talling tow'rs,  
"The stately dome, and shady bow'rs,  
"The verdant fields and pendent wood,  
"On NIDD's meandering silver flood."

---

*By E. HARGROVE.*

---

THE FIFTH EDITION.

York:

Printed by WILSON, SPENCE, and MAWMAN.

Sold by E. HARGROVE, at his Shops in Knaresbrough and Harrogate;  
GLENDINNING, Charles-street, Hatton-Garden, London, and by the Booksellers  
of York, Leeds, Ripon, Wakefield, &c. &c.

Anno 1798.

Price 4s. in boards.



# CONTENTS.

---

## STAGE I.

	Page.
<i>KNARESBROUGH.—Town-Church.—Castle.—St. Robert's Chapel.—Fort-Montague.—Dropping-Well.</i>	x

## STAGE II.

<i>Forest of Knaresbrough.—Harrogate.—Harlow-Hill. Pannal.—Beckwith-Shaw.—Heywra Park.— Feversstone.—Hamstbwaite.—Clint.—Killingball.</i>	87
---	----

## STAGE III.

<i>Harrogate to Bilton-Park.—Coryngham-House.—Scri- wen.—Scotton.—Farnham.—Cofgrove.—Brereton. Nidd.—Ripley</i>	120
---	-----

## STAGE IV.

<i>To Almas-Cliff.—Harewood.—Leeds.—Kirkstall- Abbey.—Wakefield.—Sandal.—Pontefract.</i>	152
--	-----

## STAGE V.

<i>To Ripon.—Studley.—Hackfall.—Masbam.— Tanfield.</i>	189
--	-----

# CONTENTS.

## STAGE VI.

	Page.
<i>To Goldsbourgh.—Ribstone.—Deighton.—Cotworth.</i>	
<i>Hunfingore. - - -</i>	232

## STAGE VII.

<i>To Plumpton.—Spofford.—Wetherby.—Thorpe-Arch.</i>	
<i>Bramham-Park.—Hasterwood.—Tadcaster -</i>	254

## STAGE VIII.

<i>To Boroughbridge.—Newby.—Thornton-Bridge—Top-</i>	
<i>cliffe. - - - -</i>	277

## STAGE IX.

<i>To Brimham-Rocks. -</i>	318
----------------------------	-----

## STAGE X.

<i>To Allerton—Whixley.—Kinby-ball.—Hamerton.—</i>	
<i>Red-House. - - -</i>	328

## STAGE XI.

<i>To Blubber-Houses.—Brandritb-Craggs.—Belton-</i>	
<i>Abbey.—Skifton. - -</i>	352

## STAGE XII.

<i>To Newhall.—Otley.—Burley.—Ilkley.—Denton.</i>	364
---	-----

---

<i>Account of rare and curious Plants in the neighbourhood</i>	
<i>of Knaresbrough - - - -</i>	369

<i>Peaks - - - -</i>	575
----------------------	-----

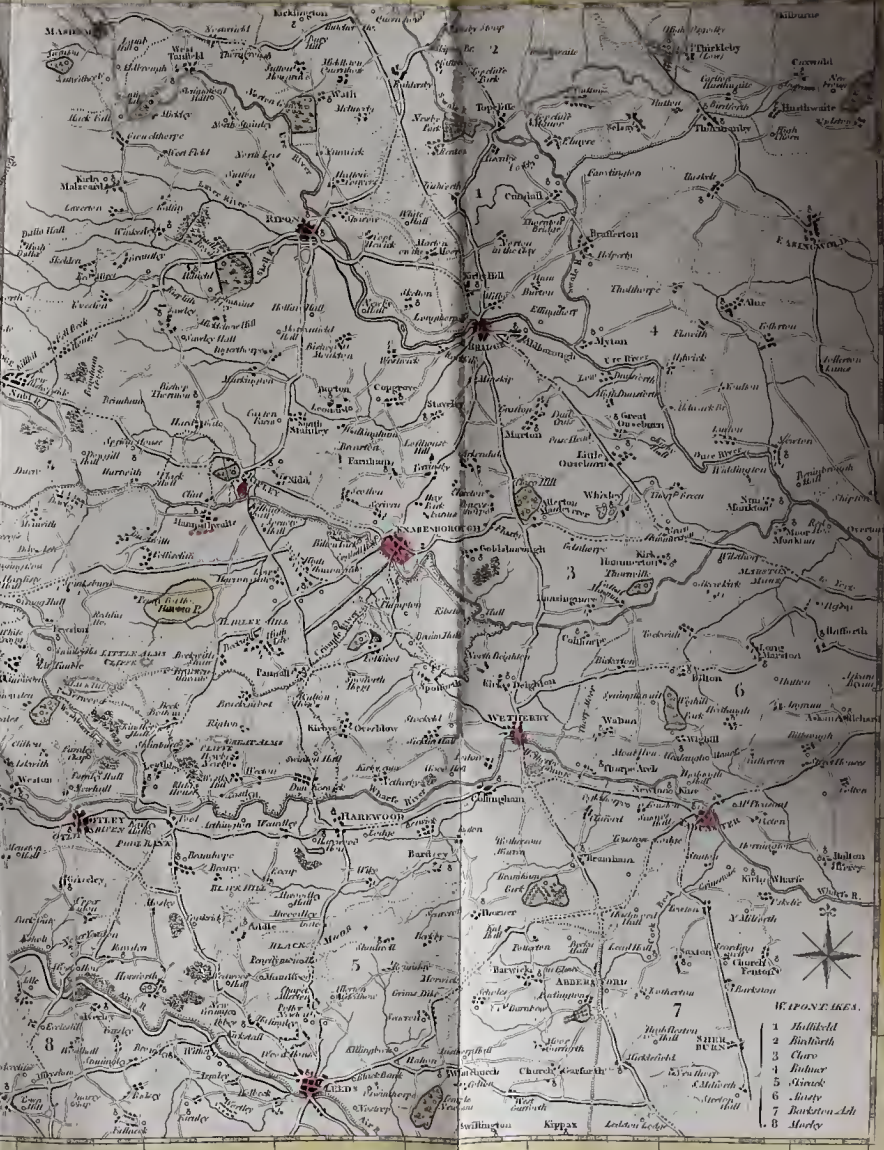




# EXPLANATIONS.

Market Towns as..... RIPON  
 Parishes..... Eardbicham  
 Villages, Hamlets &c..... Sieriden  
 Churches & Chapels..... 8  
 Seats & noted Houses..... 9  
 Turnpike Roads.....  
 Other Roads.....  
 Parks.....  
 Rivers.....

Scale of Miles.  
 0 1 2 3



## WIPONTIKES.

1. Hallforth
2. Bishforth
3. Clave
4. Bishthorpe
5. Bishthorpe
6. Bishthorpe
7. Bishthorpe
8. Bishthorpe



# HISTORY OF KNARESBROUGH.

---

"Far to the north where bold Brigantian kings

"Rul'd awful, ere the martial cline was hail'd

"By the lov'd name of York."

---

THE origin of the first inhabitants of this island is not to be traced with any degree of certainty; all the assistance that tradition can furnish is vague and unsatisfactory. The universal opinion is, that it was peopled, at various times, from different parts of the continent, and also, that some colonies were planted here by the Greek and Phœnician merchants. Julius Cæsar observes, that he found the sea-coasts peopled with Belgians, who still retained the names of the several states from whence they were descended. Colony propelling colony, still farther and farther into the country; these, in process of time, formed themselves into petty states, seventeen of which were established in Britain, before the arrival of the Romans. The most numerous \* of these principalities were the BRIGANTES, q. d. *Brigintaycs* †, or first comers, whose dominion extended over all that region which is now divided

B

into

---

\* Tacitus Agric. Vit. C. 17.

† Warrington's History of Wales.

into the five counties of York, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancaster; in which extent, near twenty cities owned their subjection to ISEUR\*, which being the capital of the most powerful state in Britain, must, of course, have been then, the chief city in the island †.

Six miles south-west of the scite of this Brigantian capital, and eighteen miles west by north of York, and in the wapentake of Claro, West-Riding of Yorkshire, and diocese of Chester, stands KNARESBROUGH, evidently deriving its name from its situation on a rocky mountain ‡, at the foot of which runs the river Nid. It is one of those ancient burghs that were part of the demesnes of the Crown, found under the title of *Terra Regis*, in Domesday Book and other records, all which, and the lands belonging to them, were held by royal grant ||. Littleton observes, that burghs are the most ancient towns in England; such situations were chosen by the Saxons, as being already place of strength, to erect their castles upon.

THE enjoyment of a manumission from slavery, a separate jurisdiction, and other valuable privileges, granted

\* Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester.

† Now a village called Aldbrough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

‡ Knares, (German) a hard knot; which, when applied to situation, signifies a rocky mountain; as, Farleton-Knot, in Westmoreland; Hard-Knot-hill, in Cumberland, &c.

|| Brady on Burgs.

granted to the communities inhabiting such places, by the payment of a fixed tax or rent, appears not to have taken place in England till about the year 1199, when King John, in order to lessen the power of his barons, erected several of his demesne towns into free burghs; but we do not find that Knaresbrough enjoyed that privilege till the year 1311. Before the institution of such communities, persons of noble birth resided at their castles, where each kept his petty court, attended by his vassals, who received from him education in all military exercises; his hospitality invited them to enjoy society in his hall; their leisure made them perpetual retainers on his person; they partook of his sports and amusements, and their greatest ambition was to make a figure in his train: his favour was their greatest honour; his displeasure exposed them to contempt and ignominy; and they felt every moment the necessity of his protection. Self-preservation obliging every man to court the protection of some powerful baron, his castle was the place to which all resorted for safety in times of danger. But towns guarded by immunities, and surrounded with ramparts, whose inhabitants were bound by interest, as well as the most solemn engagements, reciprocally to defend each other, afforded a more commodious and secure retreat.

THE situation of Knaresbrough exactly agrees with the description given of the towns of the ancient Britons; placed on the bank of a river, for the sake of water, and on the skirt of a large forest for

the conveniency of hunting, and pasture for their cattle. As these inviting circumstances were more conspicuous in some parts of the country than others, the princes or chiefs made choice of these places for their residence; a number of their followers and dependents built their huts as near them as they could, and also erected stalls for their cattle within the same limits. A town or city thus made, they fortified all round with a ditch and rampart of earth, and if any danger was suspected, they blocked up all the entrances with trees cut down, and heaped one upon the other. The remains of a ditch and rampart, may yet be traced here, which includes an area of 900 feet long, by 600 broad.

EVERY part of these ramparts would command an extensive view of distant country; from whence the inhabitants might, with great advantage, watch every motion of an enemy, and stand prepared to repel every hostile approach.

IN Roman times this may probably have been one of those forts, formed not only for securing the road just entering the wild region of the forest, but such a one as they usually placed at some little distance from their larger stations, and fixed them on the most advantageous sites that the places afforded, and fortified them, not with a rampart of stone, but only with large ditches, and placed a small garrison within them. Several Roman coins have been found here, particularly some of the Emperors Claudius and Constantine.



1. The north angle, in the Crown-yard.
2. The east angle, near Pinfold-Hill.
3. The south angle, T. Cals's garden.
4. The west angle near Parnassus-Mount.

For several centuries after the departure of the Romans, this part of the country in particular was dreadfully harassed by contending armies. Malmesbury observes, "That it was always exposed to the fury of the northern nations, received the barbarous shocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devastations."

THE Saxons finally prevailed, and rather exterminated than subdued the ancient inhabitants, in consequence of which, they preserved unaltered all their civil and military institutions. The language was pure Saxon; even the names of places were almost all affixed by the conquerors, whose manners and customs were wholly German. Verstegan informs us, that, about this period, the language of England, Saxony, and the Netherlands were all the same.

WHATEVER was the condition of Knaresbrough before the Conquest, with regard to its privileges, we find it at that period, a complete Saxon manor; *q. d.* one township presiding over ten others\*, as appears by the following extract from Doomsday-Book.

IN CHENARESBURO VI C. CV. XI BEREUITIS.  
WALCHINGHA. III C. II B. MIN.

FERESBI III C. II B. MIN. SCRAUINGHE VI C.  
BESTHANN IIII C. FOSTUNE III C.

BRARETONE VI C. SOSACRE I C. CHETUNE II C.  
FARNEHA. III C. STANLEIE. II C.

SIMUL AD GLD. SUNT. XLII CARUCATÆ TRÆ.

DIMIDIA MIN. TRA. E. AD XXIIII CAR.

HOC M. HB. REX EDVV. IN DNIO. NC. SUB MANU  
REGIS E. WAST. E. T. R. E. UAL. VI LIE. M<sup>o</sup> XX  
SOL REDDIT.

IN

---

\* Whitaker's Manchester, vol. II. p. 119.

IN BESTHANN TANTM<sup>o</sup> E. SILUA PAST. DIMID.  
 LEV. LG. ET DIMID. LAT.  
 IN FERESBI E. SOCA HUJ M. III CARUCAT. ET  
 III BOU. TRA. AD. II CAR. WASTA. E\*.

By this survey it appears, that Knaresbrough and its villages had suffered in the general devallation made by the ruthless and cruel Norman; who after the siege of York, in the year 1070, laid waste all the country betwixt that city and Durham. "The houses were reduced to ashes; the cattle seized and driven away; and many of the inhabitants perished in the woods from cold and hunger. The lives of one hundred thousand persons are computed to have been sacrificed to this stroke of barbarous policy."—  
 HUME.

#### A SAXON

---

\* In Knaresbrough six carucates; Walkingham three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Ferentby three carucates, wanting two oxgangs; Scriven six carucates; Birstwith four carucates; Fuston three carucates; Brareton six carucates; Sofacre one carucate; Caton two carucates; Farnham three carucates; Stainley two carucates. In all forty-two carucates of land, wanting a half; twenty-four whereof were arable. King Edward had this manor in demesne: It was at this time in the hands of the Conqueror, and waste. In the time of King Edward it was valued at six pounds rent, but at this time pays twenty shillings.

A carucate is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses, for the householders and cattle.

A SAXON fortress, probably gave place to the strong castle built here by SERLO DE BURGH, baron of Tonburgh, in Normandy, who, with his brother John, accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England, and received this, along with several other manors, as a reward for his services. Serlo was succeeded by his brother John Monoculus, (so called from his having but one eye) who married Magdalen, aunt to Stephen king of England, and was guardian to that king's brother: he had issue Richard the Red, his youngest son, made Earl of Septon, who left, among other children, Jeffrey bishop of Ely. The eldest son, Eustace Fitz-John, succeeded as Lord of Knaresbrough, and resided at his castle here, as appears by the monks of Fountains recording his generous presents sent to them when in great distress\*.

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN appeared in arms amongst the enemies of Stephen, espousing the cause of the Empress Maud, but not succeeding in that enterprise, he retreated into Scotland, and was present in the second line of the Scots army, at the battle of Northallerton, in the year 1138; after which he lived to see Henry II. ascend the throne of England, and fell fighting in his cause against the Welch, in the year 1156.

ROBERT DE ESTOTVILLE succeeded Eustace, as Lord of Knaresbrough, immediately on that nobleman's

---

\* Burton's Monasticon, p. 142.



man's retreat into Scotland, and was also present in the English army at the battle of Northallerton; whose son, Robert, was one of those five English gentlemen who, at the head of four hundred horse, surprised and took William king of Scotland prisoner, within sight of his own camp, near Alnwick, in the year 1174. HUGH DE MORVILLE, one of the four knights that slew Thomas a Becket\*, fled to this castle with his assistants in that act†. They remained here shut up for a year; but submitting to the church, were pardoned, on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In the year 1222, BRIAN DE INSULA had a grant of this lordship during the king's pleasure. After this it came again to the crown, and was granted by Henry III. to HUBERT DE BURGH, Earl of Kent, and MARGARET his wife, and to their heirs in fee and inheritance; rendering for the same, to the king and his heirs yearly, at his exchequer, one hundred pounds, for all services and demands.

THIS manor again escheated to the crown, and was granted by the same Monarch, in the year 1257, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who founded the priory here about this time. Richard, dying, left his estates to his son EDMOND, EARL

---

\* Percussores Thomæ Becket secesserunt in occident: Ang. artes usque ad Cnareburgh. Villam Hugonis de Moreville. *Ireland's Collect.* vol. I, p. 286.

† Their names were Reginald Fitz-Urse, William Tracey, Richard Britton.

EARL OF CORNWALL, who died without issue, A. D. 1300: whereby the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to the crown, and with it also the manor of Knaresbrough.

EDWARD II. having created Peter Gaveston, a gentleman of Gascoigne, Earl of Cornwall, granted to him also the manors which had belonged to Edmond the late Earl, amongst which was Knaresbrough: This favourite, from the improper use he made of the great partiality shown him by his royal master, drew upon himself the resentment of many of the most ancient and powerful of the nobility, whose united efforts at length prevailed on Edward to consent to his banishment. After an absence of more than two years, he returned and joined the king at York; at which time, amongst many other favours, he received a confirmation of his former grant of the manor of Knaresbrough, with many additional privileges, by a charter dated at York, August the 16th, 1311, which recites; “ That the  
“ said Earl, and his heirs, shall have and freely en-  
“ joy the said honour and manor, with the parks of  
“ La Haye, Bilton, and Heywra: That Knares-  
“ brough be a FREE BURGH, and the men inhabiting  
“ the same be FREE BURGSESSES. That they shall  
“ have one market and one fair, with the assize of  
“ bread and ale. That the said Earl and his heirs  
“ have free chase in all the lands belonging to the  
“ said honour; the privilege of judging malefactors  
“ taken either within or without the said manor;  
“ and

and shall have one gibbet \* and one gallows † for the execution of such offenders, and be entitled to all their cattle and goods; together with all those animals called waives. 'That they shall have the return of all writs; also two coroners, whose jurisdiction shall extend over all the County of York. And that the said inhabitants shall be free of all fines and amercements for toll, pontage, muriage, pannage, &c. throughout the whole kingdom.'" *Vide Records in the Tower of London, st. Cart. 4th Edw. II. N. 43.*

WHILE the king remained at York, expecting a hit from the Scots, he gave orders for the fortifications of that city to be repaired, and all the fortresses in its vicinity to be put in a proper state of defence. The following is a copy of a mandate sent by that Monarch to William de Slingsby, keeper of the forfeited manor of the Templars at Ribblesdon, commanding him to furnish the castle of Knaresbrough with a large quantity of stores.

"MANDATUM est Willielmo de Slengesby, custodi Manerii Templariorum de Ribbestayn in Comitatu Eboraci, in manu Regis existentis, quod de exitibus manerii prædicti habere faciat constabulario castri de Knaresburgh, centum quarteria  
" frumenti,

---

\* Gibbet Hill, near two miles from Knaresbrough, on the left of the road leading from thence to Boroughbridge.

† Gallow-hill, not far from the Dropping Well.

“ frumenti, decem quarteria avenæ, viginti boves,  
 “ et quater viginti multones, et duas bigas ferratas,  
 “ pro munitione castri prædicti: Et Rex sibi inde,  
 “ in ompoto suo de exitibus prædictis, debitam  
 “ allocationem habere faciat.—Teste Rege apud  
 “ Eboracum, 21 die Januarii. Per ipsum Regem,  
 “ nuntiante Willielmo de Melton.”——*Rymer's*  
*Fœdera, vol. III. p. 219.*

THE same year Gaveston, being vigorously besieged by the Barons in Scarbrough castle, was compelled to surrender himself into their hands, who soon after led him to the block, without even the formality of a trial.

IN the year 1319, the Scots entering England, laid waste the country with fire and sword. At Ripon they staid three days, and received a thousand marks to spare the town, as they did also at Northallerton; but whether enraged at the opposition they met with from the castles at Skipton and Knaresbrough, or from some other motive, certain it is, they burnt both those towns, and continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of York. After burning the suburbs of that city, they returned Northwards. WILLIAM DE MELTON, Archbishop of York, immediately raised an army, composed of clergymen, monks, canons, husbandmen, labourers, and tradesmen, to the amount of ten thousand. With this army, the Archbishop overtook the Scots at Myton, about eleven miles from Knaresbrough; a battle ensued, and the Yorkshiremen were defeated,

and upwards of two thousand of them slain. Here fell such a number of ecclesiastics, that this fight was for a long time after called the *White Battle*.—The ravages that marked the progress of these hostile invaders, were such as generally attend an army in an enemy's country, and reduced many of the inhabitants to misery and indigence. Petitions were presented to the king, then at York, from his tenants of Knaresbrough, and the villages around it, praying relief, and setting forth their utter inability to pay their respective rents, by reason of the destruction made by the Scots.—*Claus 12mo Ed. II. M. 15.*

1332. The king being again at York, issued out commissions of array to all the country round, one of which was directed to William de Ponteburgh, and Robert de Weston, commanding them to raise, with all speed, within Knaresbrough and its liberties, all the defensible men between the age of sixteen and sixty, as well horsemen as foot; each man to be duly arrayed, according to his estate; and being so arrayed, to lead them to the king, with whom they were to march against the Scots.

From Humber's streams, whose tumbling waves resound,  
And deafen all the adjoining coasts around,  
To where the Tweed in softer windings flows,  
Full fifty thousand quiver'd warriors rose;—  
A hardy race who, well experienced, knew  
To fit the shaft, and twang the bending yew;  
Bred up to danger, and inur'd to dare  
In distant fight, and aim the feather'd war;  
These bands their country's highest triumphs boast;  
And GLOUCESTER and HERTFORD led the host.

1327. This castle was taken by JOHN DE LIL-

BURN, an officer belonging to the great Earl of Lancaster, the chief and most powerful of the discontented Barons.

\* ORDERS were immediately issued by the king to NICHOLAS DE GREY, high-sheriff of the county of York, to attempt the recovery of the place. In consequence of these orders, the castle was invested, and Lilburn finding no prospect of relief, surrendered, having first destroyed all the records\*, and with them every written memorial of the liberties, customs, and privileges of the place. It was not till the year 1368, that those privileges were again in some measure recorded, as far as could be collected from the memories of men then living, and enrolled at the court held at Knaresbrough, the 10th day of May, in the 42d year of the reign of King Edward III. This inquisition was taken before Richard Pattrell, Deputy Steward of the lands of LADY PHILIPA, the QUEEN of ENGLAND, beyond Trent, by virtue of certain Letters Patent, by the commandment of the said queen, to him directed, upon the oaths of John Ward of Farnham, John Turpin of Arkendale, John Nelson of Arkendale, John Ward of Scotton, John the son of Walter of Screven, William Moiser, Thomas in the Wray, John the son of Adam of Connistroke, Richard Lion, Ralph Leake, Adam Kendall, John Dawson, who  
say

---

\* John de Lilbourne took the castle of Knaresburgh, the which after rendered to the king upon conditions.—*Ireland's Collect.* v. II. p. 550.

say upon their oaths, that “ The Burgagers of the  
“ Borough of Knaresbrough, who now are, and their  
“ predecessors, and those whose estates they now  
“ possess, have had, and held, in fee-farm and in-  
“ heritance, all scite and soil of the Borough, with  
“ the appurtenances of the demesnes of the crown,  
“ of the Lord the King, as of the demesnes of  
“ Knaresbrough, which for the time were in fee-farm,  
“ yielding to the said Lord 7s. 4d. yearly, at the feast  
“ of St Michael the Archangel only, and making  
“ suit to the Court of the Lord the King aforesaid  
“ there; that is to say, from 15 days, to 15 days,  
“ when a writ of right betwixt parties in the said  
“ Court, and when any felon shall be to be adjudged  
“ there. But when such things are not to be done,  
“ then to make suit twice in the year; that is, once  
“ after the feast of Easter, and again after the feast  
“ of St. Michael, for all services and demands  
“ Also they say, that the said predecessors Bur-  
“ gagers, and they whose estates they now have,  
“ did levy all the DITCHES, about the Borough  
“ aforesaid, in their proper soil aforesaid, for the  
“ DEFENCE of the said Borough, and for their com-  
“ mon use; of which DITCHES, and of all the scite  
“ and soil of the said Borough, with the appurte-  
“ nances, the Burgagers have taken all the profits  
“ growing upon, or within the said DITCHES; and  
“ all the aforesaid DITCHES were made of their  
“ proper tenements, and rented within the rent  
“ aforesaid, from the time whereof the memory of  
“ man is not to the contrary; and because there is  
“ neither court-roll nor note now found since the  
“ time of the said lady queen.

“ THEY thereupon demanded, that those amongst  
 “ them who could tell, where the true records and  
 “ ancient notes of the said lordship were, should  
 “ speak; whereunto they say—That one JOHN OF  
 “ LILBURNE, who, by stealth, had traiterously sur-  
 “ prised the castle and lordship there, and the same  
 “ held in the time of the Lord King Edward, fa-  
 “ ther of the Lord the King that now is, did craftily  
 “ convey, and cancel all the records and notes  
 “ being then in the said castle and lordship. In  
 “ witness whereof the said jurors have put their  
 “ seals to these presents, and have returned the  
 “ same into the register of the said lady queen  
 “ there.”

CERTAIN lands that nearly surrounded the bo-  
 rough, were anciently held by a slavish tenure  
 called *Bond-hold*; which tenure related to the *Terræ*  
*Nativi*, whereby not only the lands and services,  
 but the bodies of the natives, and their children  
 after them, were absolutely at the disposal of their  
 lord\*. This hath long since ceased, and a small  
 sum only is annually paid by each proprietor, called  
*Bond-hold-rent* †.

IN England some degree of slavery continued so  
 late as the sixteenth century. A commission was  
 issued by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1574, for in-  
 quiring.

---

\* Thoresby's Antiquities of Leeds.

† One part of this district is called *Tentor-Gate*; q. d. *Holder-  
 Gate*.



quiring into the lands and goods of all her bond-men and bond-women, in order to compound with them for this manumission or freedom, that they might enjoy their own lands and goods as free-men. *Vide Lord Kaimes's Sketches of Man, Vol. I. p. 369.*

A. D. 1371. The castle, honour, and manor, of this town, with the house and cell of St. Robert, were granted by King Edward III. to his fourth son, JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster: from this time it hath belonged to the duchy of Lancaster.

HENRY LORD PERCY, and his son Hotspur, reflecting on the public measures, were sent for to Court, but refusing to attend, they were banished the realm, in the year 1398. The year following, they joined HENRY DUKE of LANCASTER, while King Richard was in Ireland, and assisted him in the measures which led to the deposition of that monarch.

THE king being returned from Ireland, and hearing that the Duke of Lancaster was on the march towards him, with a numerous army; took post in the Castle of Conway. Henry Lord Percy was deputed to wait upon the king, and, if possible, by stratagem, to draw him from the castle, having with him a party of men, consisting of one hundred lances, and two hundred archers; he placed these in a deep valley, between two mountains, and approaching, with only seven persons in

his train, was admitted into the royal presence; where, by specious arguments, and solemn promises, he persuaded the king, with only twenty-two persons in his retinue, to leave the castle of Conway, and take up his residence in that of Flint. When Richard was descending into the valley where the ambush was laid, perceiving a number of armed men, with the banners of Percy, he could not forbear expressing to the Lords Salisbury and Carlisle, (two of his attendants) his apprehensions of being betrayed; and turning to Northumberland, told him, if he thought he had deceived him, he would instantly return to Conway, and spill the last drop in defence of his crown and dignity. "That, by St. George, you shall not do this month," said the Earl, "for you must go with me to the Duke of Lancaster," and immediately seized his bridle, when the armed troops surrounded the king, and conveyed him a prisoner to the Castle of Flint.

THE fallen monarch was afterwards conveyed to castle of Leeds in Yorkshire, and from thence to that of Knaresbrough, as appears by the following lines in Hardyng's Chronicle :

"The Kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,  
 "There to be kepte surely in previtee :  
 "Fro thens after to Pykering went he nedis,  
 "And to Knaresburgh after led was he,  
 "But to Pontefrete last, where he did de."

The place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the ruins still called "The King's Chamber."

LORD PERCY and his son Sir HENRY flourished a while under that royalty they had been so instrumental in establishing; but, impatient of the least controul from a prince they had so essentially served, they both took arms, and fell at different periods, fighting against Henry of Bolingbroke; Hotspur, at Shrewsbury, in the year 1403—the earl his father, at Bramham-Moor, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, 1407.

A. D. 1553. This borough was first summoned to send members to Parliament.

A. D. 1590. From length of time and the shocks that this castle had sustained in ancient wars, it was found to stand in need of considerable repairs. This service was begun and completed, under the direction of Henry Slingsby, Esq. who held the castle and barbican, by lease from the queen. The expenses attending these repairs, were by an order of George Earl of Cumberland, then steward of the honour of Knaresbrough, to be paid, according to ancient custom, by the foresters alone, and that they only should bear the whole, by a fair and equal assessment; and that the freeholders, and inhabitants of the foke and liberty of Knaresbrough should not be charged with any part thereof.

A. D. 1616. This castle, honour, and lordship, was granted by James I. to his son Charles, nine years before that prince ascended the throne of England,

England, in the troubles of whose unhappy reign, this town had a very considerable share.

1642. LORD FAIRFAX, being posted at Wetherby, intended also to place a garrison in Knaresbrough. The ancient rampart and ditch of this town had been long disused, and, in many places, houses had been built, and gardens and orchards planted on the very scite, so that little more could be done, than barricading the different entrances into the town, and making up the want of fortifications, by a strong and vigilant garrison. The only remains of works, apparently thrown up at that time, are part of a large rampart, on the west side of the church-yard, which has reached from the edge of the Cliff, in the Parsonage-yard, to an orchard near the Bondend-road, where a large mount, or bastion, appears standing out from the rampart, on which a piece of ordnance being mounted, would scour the whole length of the line, from thence to the Cliff, and entirely command the Bondend-road. The work seems to have turned at this bastion, and to have been continued, in a direct line, up the hill, into the High-street, and crossing the said street, near the Charity-School, at some distance behind which, it again appears to have turned, and joined the north angle of the OLD BOROUGH DITCH, near a place called the Row-GAP, a work very necessary at that time, this being the most open part of the town, and, of course, the most easy of access.— There can be no doubt, but that every precaution was taken also to secure the town on the north-east,

ft, and fouth-eaft, while the river and inaccessible rocks perfectly fecured it on the fouth-weft, nor could any perfon pafs over either of the bridges, without being expofed to the fire from the caſtle.

THE following extract, from the Memoirs of COL. HENRY SLINGSBY, accounts for the failure of Lord Fairfax, in his intended feizure of Knareſbrough for the Parliament.

“GENERAL RUTHEN comes with twenty-two Scotch officers to go to the king, and hearing of Hotham’s being about Doncaſter, ſends from Wetherby to my Lord Cumberland for a convoy; my Lord deſires him to come to York, and he would adviſe with him for the beſt way. When they met, it was thought by Skipton would be the ſafeſt paſſage, and ſo through Lancaſhire. I entreated General Ruthen to go by my houſe, Red-Houſe; ſo he and all the Scotch officers lay the firſt night at my houſe, and the next day I waited on him to Knareſbrough, and there provided him a guide for Skipton. Being at Knareſbrough, ſome of my tenants acquaint me, that my Lord Fairfax intends that night to put ſome ſoldiers into the caſtle. Herewith I acquainted General Ruthen; he adviſeth me to hold it myſelf, and draw ſome ſoldiers into it; whereupon I got the keys of the caſtle, cauſed a bed to be carried in, and that very night comes Sir Richard Hutton, and part of the train-bands, with commiſſion from my Lord of Cumberland,  
 . “to

“ to hold it for the king ; so I resigned, and only  
 “ laid in the castle that night, and in that room  
 “ and lodging built by my father, and where I had  
 “ lain when I was very young, being sent for by  
 “ my father \*.”

SIR RICHARD HUTTON did not long remain governor of Knaresbrough, he either resigned or was superseded by some other person, as we find that gentleman amongst the garrison of York, which surrendered to the forces of the Parliament on the 16th of August, 1644.

COL. EDWARD CROFTS, of East Appleton, in the county of York, appears by a pedigree of the family, (certified at Dugdale's visitation in 1666) to have been governor of Knaresbrough Castle at this time. This gentleman was born in the year 1604 and died in 1688, as appears by an inscription on his tomb, in the church-yard of Catterick in Yorkshire.

THE garrison of Knaresbrough, consisting of a large number of horse and foot, became a terror to the surrounding country †, insomuch, that scarce a day passed but information was received by the  
 Parliament

---

\* This, perhaps, was at the time of the discovery of the Gun Powder Plot, when a general alarm overspread the nation, and great numbers of persons retired with their families to the strong-holds of the country ; at which period Sir Henry was very young indeed, being born in the year 1601, and therefore but four years of age.

† Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle.

liament of the irreparable depredations and wanton barbarities committed by foraging and marauding parties of the king's horse from this town or plinton. After the battle of Marston-Moor, and the surrender of York, LORD FAIRFAX remained some time in that city, purposing to reduce the garrisons in the neighbourhood with all possible expedition. In the mean time, COLONEL LAMBERT was very active in intercepting their straggling parties. The latter end of September, this gallant commander surprised and took prisoners, a troop of horse in Swindon; and soon after, at Plumpton, near Knaresbrough, he took a hundred and forty dragoons, three captains, and many other prisoners, together with their commander, Colonel Mac Moyler, an Irishman. About this time, a party of the king's horse, from the garrisons of Knaresbrough and Plumpton, marched out with intent to raise the siege of Helmsley Castle, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

AMONGST many other sufferers from the rapacity of this garrison, Mr. George Marwood is particularly mentioned, whose house near Harrogate was totally demolished, and his personal property destroyed\*.

IN

---

\* Swindon-Hall; a farm-house now bears the name, situate on the left of the road leading from Harrogate to Harwood; near which are seen part of the ruins of the ancient mansion. This house belonged at that time, as it does at present, to the Bethell Family. Mr. Marwood married a daughter of Sir Walter Bethel, and resided at Swindon Hall.

IN the beginning of November, 1644, LORD FAIRFAX, at the head of a division of the Scotch forces, appeared before Knaresbrough. Finding the garrison obstinately determined on resistance, he prepared to storm the town; and on the 12th of the same month began the attack. The garrison defended their works with spirit, but were at last obliged to retreat into the castle, after losing twenty of their men, who were slain in the action\*. It is very probable that this attack was made on the west side of the church-yard, and that the slain were interred near the place where they fell, as many human bones have lately been found in the orchard, near the bastion, before-mentioned.

LORD FAIRFAX being now master of the town, the castle was closely invested, and as bravely defended by the resolute garrison, who prolonged the siege till the 20th of December, when they surrendered upon honourable terms†.

HIS Lordship found here four pieces of fine ordnance, a large store of arms, powder, and ammunition; a considerable quantity of specie and plate, to the value of fifteen hundred pounds.

A LIT-

\* Whitlock's Memorials.

† Oliver Cromwell appears to have been at Knaresbrough soon after this time, and lodged in the High-street, in a house now the property of Mr. George Jackson, which was rebuilt some years ago, but the chamber where that extraordinary man lay is still preserved. *Ide Gent. Mag. March, 1791.*







A LITTLE before this time, a petition was presented to Parliament by Mrs. Bastwick, wife of Dr. John Bastwick, then a prisoner in the castle of Knarelbrough, praying relief for her said husband, herself, and children; which petition was favourably received, and one hundred pounds ordered to be paid to her. Soon after, Dr. Bastwick was released from his confinement, being exchanged for Colonel Huddleston. The crime laid to his charge was, his having written a book, entitled, "*Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium*," for which he was fined in the Star Chamber 500*l.* and confined first in Launceston, afterwards in Scilly, then in the castle of York, and lastly in that of Knarelbrough.

ON the 30th of April, 1646, this castle, with several others, were, by an order of the House of Commons, rendered untenable\*. The walls and towers have ever since been mouldering away; yet even now the elevation of the scite, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength and awful importance.

D

" The

---

\* Journals of the House of Commons, 22 Charles I.—Resolved, That the several castles of Tickhill, Sheffield, Knarelbrough, Cawood, Sandall, Boulton, Middleham, Hurnsey, Mulgrave, and Crake, in the county of York, being inland castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons kept or maintained in them.

"The winding labyrinth, the hostile tower,  
 "Where danger threatens, and tyrannic power,  
 "The jealous draw-bridge, and the most profound,  
 "The lonely dungeon, in the cavern'd ground,  
 "The fustian dome, above these central caves,  
 "Where liv'd one tyrant and a host of slaves!"

THIS castle contained near two acres and a half within its walls, which were flanked with eleven towers; these, with several other buildings in the different wards, afforded convenience and accommodation for a numerous garrison. Part of the principal Tower is still remaining, and appears to have been built about the time of Edward III. It consists of three stories above the keep or dungeon. The first room on the ground floor, next the river, hath been from time immemorial the repository for the ancient court records, and where they are still preserved; the keys of which are in the joint custody of the steward of the honour, and the chief of the Slingsby family. Next to this, in the centre, is the Guard-Room, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars, which, at the height of six feet, diverge and spread all over the roof: In this room is a large fire-place, and several recesses; also a small room on one side, formerly the Porter's-Lodge, lighted by a cruciform slip, the upper part of which is now broken off. Through this Guard-Room was formerly the principal entrance into the castle; the outward gate was defended by a portcullis and a draw-bridge, that fell across a very deep moat, facing the present Bowling Green. Here is also a small circular stair-case that led from the Guard-Room to the State-Room, so narrow, that one centinel alone might defend the passage. Next

to

to the Guard-Room, on the same level, is the Prison for debtors within the forest and liberty of Knarelsbrough, which consists of two small rooms; the first is twelve by ten, the other seven feet square.

THE second story was entirely taken up by the Anti-Chamber and State-Room, commonly called the King's Chamber, each room appearing to have been about sixteen feet square: the first had a fire-place on the south side, and was lighted by two narrow slips on the opposite side.—The State-Room had a large fire-place on the north, opposite which was a most magnificent window, ten feet wide, and fifteen feet high; the cavities into which the glass was inserted are still visible in its beautiful Gothic tracery. On the outside are four grooves, which probably have been formed for the purpose of fixing some sort of machine, to secure this elegant window from the inclemencies of the seasons, or the violence of besiegers. Under this window are some small remains of an arched portal, which formerly led to the dungeon. The principal entrance into the Antichamber, which led into the State-Room, was from the outer court, to which the access was guarded and fortified in the strongest manner imaginable; first, through an arched portal, and a zigzag passage, you come into the vestibule, where a guard was usually placed. From hence was a stair-case of stone that led to the Anti-room, defended by two portcullises; some part of the grooves are yet remaining. The third and uppermost story was of the same dimensions as the former; above

this was the top of the tower, on which was a parapet and battlements. The height of this tower is fifty-three feet, and the breadth fifty-four; two sides of it are broken down, and on one corner, still remaining, are the evident marks of violence made by the cannon-shot fired against it.

UNDERNEATH is the DUNGEON, into which you descend by twelve steps. This room is twenty-three feet in length, and about twenty in breadth, the walls are of hewn-stone, similar to those of the rest of the castle; here is an aperture for the conveyance of air, near three feet square next the room, and terminating gradually on the outside in a small point, arched all the way with stone, rendering it impossible for any human being to escape that way. The roof is arched with stone, and supported by one round pillar nine feet in circumference. The only ray of light the prisoners could in all probability enjoy in this gloomy cell, was through the iron grate in the door on the top of the steps; in the enjoyment of which feeble glimmering, some of them, in ancient times, have amused themselves with carving rude figures on the wall, amongst which is that of a horse-shoe, some resemblance of Gothic arches, and two figures of men, in the dresses worn about the time of Queen Elizabeth.

ON the south-east side of the castle are the remains of a gateway, the grooves of the portcullis being yet discernable betwixt two semicircular pillars.

lars\*. These pillars, and two others on the side next the river, of beautiful workmanship. are the work of later times, and evidently placed here as buttresses to strengthen the ancient wall.

In a part of these ruins, behind the Court-House, are the remains of a secret cell, or hiding-place, constructed in the middle of the wall. This curious receptacle is lined with hewn-stone, and is three feet four inches high, and two feet eight inches wide, and appears to have been more than twenty feet in length. At the farthest end, is a low stone-seat, where two persons might sit in a bending posture. There does not appear to have been any contrivance for the admission of air or light; and the only advantage this apartment seems to have had above the common dungeon, was its being above ground. Remains of such solitary recesses are to be found amongst the ruins of most of our ancient mansions and castles; and there are instances of their having been used for personal safety, as the last retreat in the moment of imminent danger and extreme distress.

In the year 1786, some foundations were discovered on the south-side of the castle, supposed to have been the remains of a chapel. The altar, D 3 built

\* This gate probably was the entrance into the Labien, which was an outer defence to the main body of the Castle; and seems to have included all that open space behind the Court-House.

built of large stones, well cemented, and covered with stucco, had been ornamented with paintings, some of the colours appearing very fresh; here were also found fragments of painted glass, some human bones, and part of an iron helmet. In one part of the castle-yard, is the entrance of an arched subterraneous passage leading from thence into the moat. This no doubt was very useful during a siege, when the common entrance was strictly watched by surrounding enemies. From every appearance it may be concluded, that this castle had all the advantages of strength and situation that could be desired, before the invention of artillery\*, and even after that period, was found to be a place not easily reduced. This is evinced by the great number of cannon-shot of various sizes that have been and are yet frequently found on different sides of it. Placed on an eminence, projecting into the river, and from its towers commanding all the avenues into the town; nor could any one pass over either of the bridges unseen by the garrison. Such was the Castle of Knaresbrough, which Leland truly says, "Standeth magnificently and strongly on a rock, having a deep ditch hewn out of the rock, where it was not defended with the river Nid;" and where he numbered eleven or twelve towers.

What

---

\* Captain Ross of the Artillery, amusing himself with viewing these ruins in the summer of 1781, declared that, supposing the castle at that time well fortified, he could, with the greatest safety, erect a battery within 300 yards of the same.



"What does not fade? The tower that long had stood  
 "The crash of thunder, and the warring winds,  
 "Shook by the flow, but fire destroyer—Time,  
 "Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base:  
 "And stony pyramids, and walls of brass  
 "Descend: The Babylonian spires are sunk;  
 "Achæa, Rome, and Egypt moulder down.—  
 "Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,  
 "And tottering empires rush by their own weight.  
 "This huge rotundity we tread grows old;  
 "And all those worlds that roll around the sun;  
 "The sun himself shall die; and ancient night  
 "Again involve the desolate abyss."

FROM viewing these mouldering remains of pride  
 and dominion, the eye is relieved and the mind  
 cheered by the romantic beauties of the adjacent  
 vale, a delicious composition of ENCLOSURES,  
 WOODS, and ROCKS, at the bottom of which a fine  
 RIVER takes its bending course, shaded in many  
 places with hanging wood; on one side the houses  
 and trees ranged along the edge of the precipice  
 with part of the town, the CHURCH, the BRIDGE,  
 and COGHILL-HALL. On the other side, BELL-  
 MONT, with its wood and enclosures, the more ele-  
 vated situation of BILTON-HALL, with a distant  
 view of Brimham rocks, completes this beautiful  
 scene.

RENTS, *Anno* 1673.

The castle and manor of Knaresbrough	49	11	7½
The forest of Knaresbrough	-	-	136 13 0½
The fee of the Constable and Steward of this castle and lordship, and Ma- ster of the game in all the forests and chases in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was	}	15	6 8
The Porter's fee			
	-	-	6 1 8

THE seal of this honour represents a castle, under which, on an escroll, are four letters, E. R. Q: R. Over the castle, on a wreath, is a dexter hand in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a branch of acorns, the date 1611. The crest is the same as that borne by the ancient family of Rodes, one of whom might then be receiver of the Crown Rents here, and besides putting his crest on the seal, might also add the initials of his name and office—Edward Rodes, Quaestor Regis.

A large body of troops, stationed in this town and neighbourhood, were in the month of August 1643, ordered to join Cromwell, then marching to attack the Scots army under the command of the Duke of Hamilton. After this, nothing remarkable seems to have taken place here till the landing of the Prince of Orange, in the year 1688, when SIR HENRY GOODRICK, BART. of Ribston-Hall repaired immediately to Knaresbrough, alighting from his coach, he entered the Town-Hall, where several Roman Catholic gentlemen (then in the Commission of the Peace) were assembled on some matters of a public nature. Sir Henry informed them, that the authority by which they sat there was then superseded, drew his sword, and proclaimed William the Third King of England, &c.

WHEN we remember the active part this gentleman took in the struggles of those times, we shall not be surprised at this single instance of his bold and enterprising spirit.

1708. QUEEN ANNE granted to the Burgesſes of this Borough, five different fairs, to be held on certain days in each year, with a Court of Pic Poudre, (i. e. Duff-foot Court) a court held in fairs to dress disorders committed in them. The Burgesſes were also entitled to the toll of corn and grain sold in the market, which they enjoyed in full till the year 1748.

At the breaking out of the rebellion in the year 1745, the gentlemen of this county, ever distinguished for their loyalty to their king, and steady attachment to the rights and liberties of Englishmen, entered into an association for the public defence, amongst whom, William Thornton, Esq. of Hornville, distinguished himself in so particular a manner, (by raising a company of soldiers, and marching at their head, against the rebels, into the mountains of Scotland) as procured him the thanks, applause, and esteem of every well-wisher to the constitution. The inhabitants of Knareſbrough, desirous to testify their gratitude for such eminent services, entreated his acceptance of a silver table, on which was engraven as follows:

#### ON THE UPPER SIDE.

GULIELMO THORNTON, ARM.  
 QUI CUM COHORTE MILITUM  
 SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRI  
 SUSTENTATA  
 PRO REGE ET PATRIA  
 IN SCOTIA CONTRA REBELLES  
 IMPROBISSIMA REVERE

BELLI PERICULIS  
 SESE MAGNANIMITER  
 OBTVLIT  
 A. O. DOM. MDCCXLV.  
 EECR.  
 O : M : E  
 D : D.

## ON THE LOWER SIDE.

GULIELMO THORNTON, ARM.  
 QUI CUM C. HORTE MILITUM  
 SUMPTU SUO NON MEDIOCRIBUS  
 SUSTENTATA  
 PRO RUGE ET PATRIA  
 CONTRA SCOTOS MORTICULOS  
 BELLUM I. TESSINUM MOLIENTES  
 IMPROBISSIMA HYEME  
 REFUGIA CONJUGE \*  
 BELLIPERICULIS  
 SESE MAGNANIMITER  
 OBTVLIT  
 ANNO D'NI MDCCXLV  
 BURGUS KNARESBURGENSIS  
 EECR.  
 O : M : E  
 D D

THE

---

\* After the defeat at Culloden, Mr. Thornton and his lady went to Carr, where being seen by the king, who had noticed Mrs. Thornton, he was thus accosted by the monarch, "Mr. Thornton, I have been told of the services you have rendered to your country, and your attachment to me and my family, and have held myself obliged to you for both; but I was never able to estimate the degree of the obligation till now, that I see the lady whom you left behind you."

THE table is two feet in diameter, and now in the possession of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Thornhill, of Thornville, son of the above gentleman.

1756. The fairs which had for several years been discontinued, on account of a distemper amongst the turned cattle, were this year, by an order of Sessions, renewed again, and have ever since been held as follows:

The first Wednesday after January 13.

The first Wednesday after March 12.

May the sixth, unless the same happen to be on a Sunday, and then the day after.

The first Wednesday after August 12.

The first Tuesday after October 10.

The first Wednesday after December 10.

The statutes for hiring servants, on Wednesday before November 22.

ABOUT the year 1700, two men clearing a piece of ground in a place called the Castle-Ings, on the south-side and near the edge of the Castle-moor, discovered a piece of metal, which proved to be part of an iron helmet; after being carefully dug up, they found it to contain a large quantity of silver coins, and in the midst, carefully wrapt in wool, was a quantity of gold coins.

ABOUT the year 1756, a large quantity of silver coin was found in a field near the high-road, about half way betwixt Knaresbrough and Scotton Moor.

1758.

1758 A human skeleton was discovered by a man digging for Limestone on Thistle-Hill, near this town, which led to the discovery of the long concealed murder of Daniel Clarke, by Eugene Aram and others; the circumstances of which, being too long for insertion here, may be seen in a separate pamphlet.

In the year 1762, as a workman was digging a cellar, on the north side of the Market place, he discovered a small earthen vessel filled with gold coins, chiefly of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

SOME few Roman coins have been found here, particularly of the Emperors Claudius and Constantine. As they were found in the vicinity of the castle, it confirms the opinion, that here was a fortress, in the time of the Romans. Copper and brass coins, or tokens of different sizes and impressions are frequently found in the gardens about the town, several of which appear to have been struck at Nurenburch, and probably brought into England in Queen Mary's reign. Tradesmen's tokens are also very frequently found here, whose different inscriptions and devices show them to, have been the particular coinage of individuals in this borough; in the centre of one of them is a crown, and round it these letters, ARON Lowcock; on the reverse, in the centre, is A: L, and round it OF KNASBROUGH. It appears that from and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of King Charles the Second, the tradesmen in general

general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money, or tokens, for the benefit and convenience of trade. This being struck for necessary change, the figure and device was various, and the materials of lead, tin, copper, or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman that issued this useful kind of specie, were obliged to take it again when brought to them, and therefore in large towns where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting-box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective tradesmen, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of one person's money, he sent it to him, and got it changed into silver; and in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when King Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the exigencies of commerce, the *nummorum fanuli* were superseded, and these practices of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary.

SEVERAL coins or medals of brass have been found lately, something larger than a shilling; on one side are the figures of David and Jonathan, the former resting on his harp, the latter on his bow; round the margin is a Latin inscription, being a recital of a passage in the first of Samuel, chap. xx. verse 42. On the reverse is the representation of Joab killing Amaia, the inscription from the second of Samuel, chap. xx. verse 9. No date on either side.

A CONSIDERABLE manufacture of linen has been carried on here for many ages, and is at present

present in a flourishing condition. The length of each piece is twenty yards, breadth thirty-five inches; the prices from thirteen shillings and sixpence to thirty shillings: upwards of one thousand of these pieces are manufactured in this town and neighbourhood each week. Sheetings are also manufactured here, some of which are twenty-four yards in length, and one yard and half a quarter in breadth; others twenty-six or twenty-eight yards in length, and one yard and quarter in breadth, all varying in price according to the comparative difference in the fineness of each\*.

1764. An act of Parliament was obtained for the better supplying this town with river-water, which, on account of its elevated situation, rendered the then common method of conveying it in leathern bags, on horseback, difficult and expensive.

ANNEXED to the waterworks, a paper-mill was erected, where that business was carried on with success till the year 1791, when the *Cotton-Mill* was erected, by Messrs. Thornton, Lomas, and Co. and began its operations on the 22d of September that year. In the year 1793, this mill was sold, and became the property of Messrs. Curtis, Driffeld, Oliver, Dearlove, and Co. by whom the business is now carried on. The spinning of cotton was soon  
fol-

---

\* The linen manufacture was introduced into England by the Flemings, under the protection of Henry III. A. D. 1253.



followed by an attempt to introduce the weaving of that article, and looms were set up for that purpose by Messrs. Lister and Cockshaw: several other persons followed their example, and at this time (1798) there are not less than two hundred looms employed, which, on an average, produce four hundred pieces each week.

IN July 1794, the Knaresbrough Volunteers were raised, and the following gentlemen appointed officers: Captain Ed. Robinson—Lieutenant Wm. Vavasour—Ensign Rt. Stockdale—Chaplain Rev. Sam. Clapham. On the 4th of June, 1795, the ladies and gentlemen of this borough and its vicinity, met at the town-hall, and partook of an elegant breakfast, and cold collation; after which Lady Slingsby, in a concise speech, well adapted to the occasion, presented the colours to Captain Robinson. The Volunteers, who were drawn up in the market-place, went through several parts of their military exercise, and fired three volleys in honour of the day.

*The Bounds of the Borough, as taken from a Presentment made in the Reign of James I.*

“ BEGINNING at a channel called Frogmire-Dike,  
 “ on the north-side of the borough, cometh from  
 “ thence up the town all eastward, boundeth on  
 “ the north on the King’s demesne, and so striketh  
 “ to the Bondhold, late Dearlove’s, and now Christopher Dowgill’s, and so by a house in the tenure  
 “ of Thomas Pickering, and down that lane into  
 E 2 Gracious-

“ Gracious-street, and so down by a bondhold, late  
 “ Dearlove’s, now Sir Henry Slingsby’s, to March-  
 “ bridge, and from thence back again to a burgage  
 “ in Briggate, now Wray’s or Whiter’s, and so up a  
 “ street called Briggate, and along on the west of a  
 “ parcel of ground called Castle-Ings, and so by the  
 “ Old Borough-Dike, adjoining on the Castle-Garth,  
 “ to the mills of Knaresbrough, and from the mills  
 “ of Knaresbrough up the water of Nidd to the  
 “ Sand-bed, and from thence to the Manor house of  
 “ of the parsonage, by a house of William Millet’s,  
 “ being a parsonhold tenement, and so by the west-  
 “ side of the Parsonage-close, and so along the north-  
 “ side of the Church-yard, and so up the Vicarage-  
 “ lane to the High-street, called the Borough-street,  
 “ and down that street directly north, to the chan-  
 “ nel of Frogmire-Dike aforesaid.”

In the town are several very good inns, a spacious  
 market-place, and neat market-crofs, built by the in-  
 habitants in the year 1719. The market is on Wed-  
 nesdays, and plentifully supplied with every kind of  
 provisions. The quantity of corn sold here every  
 week, is supposed to exceed that of any other mar-  
 ket in the county.

THE

---

\* The town-hall was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Turner  
 Slingsby, about the year 1768.

## THE HIGH-STREET,

So called from its situation, and being the principal street in this borough.

## WINDSOR-LANE.

[*Wendo'er; to turn round.*] The situation and form of this lane is very expressive of its name. Here stands the Dissenters' Chapel, first founded by Lady Hewley, relict of Sir John Hewley, of Bell-Hall, near York. The present edifice, being upon the ancient site, was erected chiefly by means of a subscription begun by Mrs. Thornton, the lady of John Thornton, Esq. of Clapham, in Surry, in the year 1778.

## GRACIOUS-STREET.

[*Grachtbuys Straet.*] The street where the houses stand in the *Gracht* or *Ditch*. In the year 1611, and probably some ages before that time, here were several dwellings within that part of the town-ditch which ran along one side of this street: supposing those dwellings to have been the first erected in the town-ditch, after it ceased to be used as a means of defence, the name is accounted for. Here stands the Quakers' Meeting-House, erected in the year 1701.

## BRIGGATE.

[*Bridge-gate.*] A street leading to the Low-Bridge.

## CHEAPSIDE.

[*Cheap; a market.*] This street being situate on one side the market-place, accounts for its name.

## KIRKGATE,

A STREET leading to the church ; and adjoining this street, is a garden, called “ Parnassus Mount,” universally admired for its beautiful and romantic scenery. Here company are regaled with tea and coffee, in a neat room built for the purpose ; and which, on account of its lofty situation, is called “ The Eagle’s-Nest :” and near this are two grottos, hewn out of the rock, the property of the late Dr. Hutchinson.

## JOCKEY-LANE,

So called from the circumstance of a horse-dealer’s stables being here. It had anciently two other appellations, viz. *Barefoot-lane*, and *Ten-faith-lane* ; which names, I apprehend were given to it in consequence of the Jew’s synagogue which formerly stood hereabouts, the gates of which opened into this lane. About the year 1768, Mr. Christopher Walton, owner of the place, discovered, in digging for the foundations of a building here, a wall of hewn stone, four feet thick, resting on a foundation of brick, of the same thickness ; the lime adhered so strongly to the bricks, that they could not be separated without breaking to pieces. These founda-  
tions

tions range close to the right-hand side of the path leading through the Synagogue-yard to the Market-place.

It is probable that this building was destroyed in the first year of the reign of Richard I. when no less than fifteen hundred of these miserable people were massacred at York, besides great numbers in other places, who fell by the hands of an infatuated and brutal populace. Notwithstanding these severe outrages, they soon became again very numerous in different parts of the kingdom, but were finally banished this country in the year 1290, to the number of sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven.

A. D. 1738. A Jewish phylactery was found in the castle of Knaresbrough, with an inscription in Hebrew, which was preserved in the manuscripts of Roger Gale, Esq. and is a recital of part of the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy, viz. from the beginning of the fourth verse to the end of the ninth.

## FINCLE-STREET.

[*Vinkle*, Danish; *an angle or corner*,] This street evidently answers the description, as it runs close by the line of the old rampart, and terminates near the north-west angle. At present it is called Swine-market, numbers of those animals being sold here every week.

THE High-Bridge was repaired and widened in the

the year 1773. In the field on that side this bridge, next the town, was formerly a garden; in which, about the year 1754, was found by Peter Blakeston, the gardener, when digging in that part of the garden near the bridge, some few silver and copper coins, two or three spurs of an uncommon size and form, some cannon-balls, and musket shot, together with the heads of several small axes, probably battle-axes. The whole circumstance, taken together, seems to point out this as a place where some smart skirmish has happened betwixt two parties one defending the pass at the bridge, and the other attempting to force it; the former being assisted by the fire of the artillery from the castle.

FROM this bridge to Frogmire-Dike, is 400 yards.

Frogmire-Dike to Burnand-Hall Cross, 586 yards.

Burnand-Hall Cross to the Low-Bridge, 554 yards.

In all 1540 yards or seven furlongs.—The Low-Bridge was repaired and widened in the year 1779.

## SHERIFFTURN.

THE court is held in the castle of Knaresbrough, twice a-year, within a month after Easter, and at Michaelmas, where the following constables attend to be sworn into office: Eleven for the Forest, viz. BILTON with HARROGATE, KILLING-HALL, CLINT, HAMPSTHWAITE, FELLESCLIFFE, BIRSTWITH, DARLEY, THRUSCROSS, TIMBLE, CLIFTON, and PANNAL.—Nine for the Liberty: SCREVEN, SCOTTON,

SCOTTON, BREARTON, STAINLEY, BURTON-LEONARD, FARNHAM, STAVELEY, ARKENDALF, GREAT OUSEBURN. Each of these attends with four men, out of which the juries are impanelled.

THE family of KNARESBURGH were of great antiquity here; they bore for their arms, argent, a lion rampant, gules, ducally crowned or, within a bordure sable, charged with eight bezants.

ROGER DE KNARESBURGH is mentioned in a grant made to the Abbey of Fountains.

THOMAS KNARESBURGH married Agnes daughter of Gilbert Slingsby, 1364.

ROBERT DE KNARESBURGH, one of the monks at Bolton, in the year 1553.

JOHN KNARESBURGH, vicar of Knaresbrough, obit 1561.

PETER KNARESBURGH obit 1574.

FRANCIS KNARESEBURGH obit 1588.

The last person of the name remembered here, was HELEN KNARESEBURGH, married to Mr. Samuel Green, master of the grammar-school at Knaresbrough, she died in the year 1733.

AFTER the conclusion of the war in 1783, Prince William Henry visited the city of Havannah, in his way to England: Don Solina, the Spanish admiral, entertained the Prince and his suite with all possible politeness. During the ball given that evening, Lieutenant William Ackroyd, one of the English officers, expressing his admiration of the beauty and elegance of a lady then dancing, was answered by a  
gen-

gentleman in the Spanish uniform, "I perfectly agree with you, Sir." The officer stepping up to the gentleman, told him, he spoke the English so well, that he presumed he must belong to a battalion of the Irish brigade then in the city—"Sir," replied the Spanish officer, "I am a merchant and colonel of militia; my ancestors were English, and came originally from a town in Yorkshire, called Knaresbrough; from which town the family derive their name. My address is DON MIGUEL DE KNAKESEBOROUGH." Mr. Ackroyd being a native of the same town, could not but admire the singularity of the circumstance, concerning which he certainly would have received further information, had not Prince Henry given orders that night, for his suite to be ready to attend his going on board early next morning.

THE family of BYRNAND were for many ages seated at Knaresbrough; they bore for their arms, azure, on a bend argent, three escallops of the first.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, Esq. married Grace, daughter of Sir William Ingilby of Ripley, Knight; had issue Robert.

ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, Esq. married Anne, daughter of Thomas Slingby, of Scriven, Esq. had issue William and Robert.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, Esq. married ————; had issue Grace, his daughter and sole heir, married to Sir Ralph Babthorpe,  
of



of Babthorpe, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, Knight.

ROBERT BYRNAND, of Knaresbrough, Esq. (brother of William) married Anne, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton-Conyers, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, Esq.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, Esq. was recorder of York, 573.

THE family mansion was situated at the end of the High-street, leading towards York. Near it formerly stood an ancient Cross, which being placed on the outside of the RAMPART, and opposite to the entrance into the borough, seems to have been similar in situation, and probably may have been used for the same purpose, as that mentioned by Mr. Pennant, in his History of London, which stood without the city, opposite to Chester Inn; and where, according to the simplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the magistrates sat to administer justice.—Byrnand-Hall hath been lately rebuilt, by Mr. William Manby, who took down the remains of the old Cross, and left a cruciform stone in the pavement, which will mark the place to future times.

THE family of RHODES, anciently resident at Knaresbrough, bore for their arms, argent, on a cross engrailed between four lions rampant, gules, as many bezants. Crest—a leopard sejant or, spotted sable, collared and ringed argent.

THE



BYRNAND AND HALL CROSS.

THE family of ROUNDELL formerly resided at Knaresbrough and Scriven, where they are still possessed of a considerable estate. Their arms are, or, a fess gules, between three rown-trees, (or mountain-ashes) vert.

JOHN ROUNDELL, of Scriven, was living in the year 1425, 3d of Henry VI. from whom, by a direct line of worthy ancestors, is descended the Rev. WILLIAM ROUNDELL, of Gledilone-House, A. M. late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who married, January 9, 1775, Mary, daughter of Henry Richardson, A. M. rector of Thornton, by whom he has six sons. Richard, born Dec. 14, 1776—William, Jan. 27, 1780—Danson, April 3, 1784—Henry, Sept. 5, 1785—Christopher, July 6, 1788—Savile, Sept. 22, 1789—and two daughters, Eleanor, May 14, 1783—Mary, April 14, 1787.

THE family of WARNER, formerly of Knaresbrough, bore for their arms, or, a bend engrailed between six roses gules, barbed proper.

A NUMBER of small inclosures in and near this borough, formerly produced great quantities of liquorice, but this hath been long discontinued; the last crop remembered here, was planted in a garden under the Cliff, next the river, then belonging to Mr. Simon Warner, who died in the year 1683.

LIQUORICE seems to have given way to the cultivation of the cherry-tree, which was planted  
 f  
 in

in many of the tofts and crofts in and near the borough, and produced fruit in abundance, so as to supply all the neighbouring markets, till about the year 1752. The last cherry-orchard was converted into a kitchen-garden\*.

MR. CAMDEN observes, that this part of the country produced a soft yellow marl, which proved an excellent manure for land. The marl is still to be found, but is now very seldom used as manure.

## THE CHURCH OF KNARESBROUGH,

DEDICATED to St. John the Baptist, was given (most probably by Henry I.) with all its lands, tythes, and chapels, to the Priory of Nostel, about the year 1114. It appears afterwards to have become the property of Archbishop Walter Grey; who, in the year 1230, united the same to the prebend of Beech-hill, in the cathedral of York. This impropriation was made in lieu of an estate in York, granted by the dean and chapter to the said archbishop. It is within the diocese of Chester, and deanery of Boroughbridge; rated in the king's books at 9l 9s. 4<sup>1</sup>d. yearly tenths 18s. 11<sup>1</sup>d.—Lord Loughborough is patron, as lessee of the prebend, and its present annual value 3col. or upwards.

ON

---

\* Called Baxter's Garden; situate on the south-side of the Castle.

On the south buttress of the west front are these words carved on a single stone :

*Christ who died upon the rood,  
Grant us grace our end be good.*

On the south wall, over the porch, is the representation of the cross, similar to that worn on the breasts of the Monks of the Trinitarian Order; which appearances seem to favour the opinion, that the church hath been repaired and enlarged out of the ruins of the priory, and that the stone, with the above lines, originally belonged to the chapel of the Holy Cross there.

On an altar-tomb, near the choir door, are the following inscriptions :

Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Roundell, of Scriven, married to Simon Warner, of Knareborough, twenty-five years, to whom she bare four children, three sons and one daughter.—  
Departed the 11th of June, 1674, aged 45.

*Vita caduca vale fulteto vita perennis,  
Corpus terra tegit, spiritus a te petit.*

SIMON WARNER, Gent.  
September 7, 1653, aged 56.

WARNE:  
ANAGR.  
URNA VER.

*Tam fieri cineris duplici de pignore custos,  
Utque recens vere vire floreat ungue novo.*

THE STEEPLE is founded on four large pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns, supporting four very beautiful arches, much superior to those in the body of the church, which seem to have been a work of later date. Here is a musical peal of eight bells; the tenor weighs twenty hundred weight, whereon is inscribed: "Procul este profani.—The  
 "REV THOMAS COLLINS, vicar; JOHN INMAN  
 "and JAMES YOUNG, church-wardens." These bells were hung in the year 1774; at which time, several pieces of half-burnt wood were taken out of the wall of the steeple, supposed to have been the ends of timber, that had been destroyed by fire. The only account we have of any such accident here, was anno 1318, when the Scots carried fire and sword through all these northern parts, and this town, with the church, was involved in one general conflagration. The pews in the body of the church were erected in the year 1730.

ON the north wall, is a monument to the memory of John Watson, brother of George Watson, of Bilton-Park, Esq. who died in 1753, aged 31.

AGAINST a pillar, at the east end of the north-aisle, is a marble monument to the memory of James Whitefoord, Esq. of Danduff, in Ayrshire, North Britain, who died July 29, 1785.

AGAINST a pillar, at the east-end of the south-aisle, is a marble monument to the memory of Patrick Robertson, of Edinburgh, jeweller, obiit Sept. 8, 1790, æt. 60.

IN a small window, at the west-end of the church, in stained glass, are the following arms: Azure, a fesse or, between three doves argent.

ON a window in the north-aisle—a bend with three escallops, for Byrnand.

HERE was formerly a representation of Saint Robert, holding a plough drawn by a team of deer. Some fragments of this curious piece of stained glass remained in a window of the north-aisle, till within these few years.

AGAINST the south-wall, is a neat marble monument to the memory of Gregory Rhodes, Esq. who died in 1766.

THE organ hath ten stops, viz. two diapasons, one principal, one twelfth, one fifteenth, one tierce, one fusquialtra, one cornet, one trumpet, and one bassoon, containing in all seven hundred and ninety pipes. A pedal takes off the loud stops to form the choir organ, which consists of the diapason and bassoon: another pedal makes the whole organ swell with wonderful effect. This instrument, procured by a general subscription, was built by Mr. John Donaldson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and first used in divine service on Sunday April 20, 1788.

THE screen that separates the choir from the body of the church, is pierced with the figures of the lighted torch, the rose, and trefoil, each having

F 3

a sym-

a symbolical allusion to some particular part of ancient worship.

ON the north-side of the choir, is a chapel belonging to the Slingsby family, wherein are the following monuments and inscriptions :

ON an altar-tomb, are placed fine and whole-length figures of SIR FRANCIS SLINGSBY and his lady, the only sister of THOMAS and HENRY, EARLS of NORTHUMBERLAND. The knight is in complete armour, except his helmet, which is placed under his head. A small frill encircles the upper part of his neck, his beard flowing gracefully in ringlets over his breast. On his left-side is his sword, and on his right, at some distance, lies his dagger ; his hands are elevated, and at his feet lies a lion, the crest of the family.

THE lady is habited in a long robe with folding-plaits down to the feet ; the sleeves come close to the wrists ; round which, and her neck, is a small frill ; her head rests on a pillow ; her hair combed back close under the cap, which is a plain one, without border or lace. On the right-side, upon the skirt of her robe, are the arms of Percy and Brabant, two quarterings appearing complete, the other two partly hid in the folds of the drapery ; one foot rests against a crescent, as the other formerly did against a lion passant ; both crests of the Percies.

ON



On a fillet around the upper part of the tomb :

MOES VITAM AVFERT ET AFFERT VNI TRINO DEO CON-  
 CRATUM AN<sup>O</sup> ÆTAT. 6VE 42. ET 5. MENSIS AN<sup>O</sup> ELIZ.  
 NÆ. 44 PERFCTV. PUIT HOC OPUS P. HEN. SLINGSB<sup>E</sup> NIL.  
 4 IVNII 1602.

On the east and west-ends of the tomb, were fe-  
 deral shields of arms, now nearly defaced. On the  
 north and south-sides are six pannels of stone, on  
 which are inscribed :

### NORTH SIDE.

CONDITI SUNT SUB HOC TUMULO FRANCISCUS ET MARIA  
 SLINGSBIE IULE RELICTO ACADEMIÆ SPATIO REGIS HEN-  
 RICII OCTAVI HIPPARCHO POST SERVIEBAT IN OBSIDIONE  
 MELLIONICA IN PUGNA MUSSLIBERIENSIS IQUITUM DEX  
 ERIGNATUR.

### II.

MARIA REGNANTE TINDALIANÆ CENTURIÆ PREFEC-  
 TUS ET AUGUSTISSIMA REGINA NOSIVA ELIZ. IMPERANTE  
 N IITI BUS GRAVISSIMIS COMPOINENDIS CUM VICINIS ECO-  
 NIS ANNO 1556. QUESITOR VNUS ADHIBETUR OBIT. AUG.  
 10. 1600. ÆTATIS 78.

### III.

ILLA TAN GENERE QUAM VIRTUTE NOBILIS THEMÆ  
 ATQ. HENRICI NORTHUMBRIÆ COMITUM SCORR UNICA  
 PINCERÆ RELIGIONIS CULTRIX PIETATIS SIDUS ALI-  
 QUOD CÆLESTE HABERATUR ÆTATIS SUE 66. CUM COR-  
 PUS MORTALITATI CONCESSERIT TUM ANIMAM IMMORTA-  
 LITATI COMMENDAVIT.

### SOUTH

## SOUTH SIDE.

## IV.

LIBEROS HABUERUNT 12 FILIOS 9 ET TRES FILIAS IN HERBESCENTE ÆTATE MORTUOS ILLORUM 6 AD MATURAM ÆTATEM PROVECTI SE VITÆ DEIDERUNT AULICÆ ET PER EXTERAS GALLIÆ HISPANIÆ LUSITANIÆ ET ITALIÆ REGIONES PERAGRANTES ETIAM ATTINGENTES INDIAM REGINÆ MAJESTAT. OFFICIA GRATISSIMA PRÆSTITERUNT.

## V.

SEPTIMUS TAMEN THEOLOGIÆ BACCALAUREUS RECTOR ECCLESIE DE ROTHBURY IN NORTHUMBRIA CONSTITUTUS CURÆ SE PASTORALI DEVOVIT.

## VI.

HENRICUS SLINGSBIE HERES RELICTUS HOC PARENTUM SUCRUM CUM NOBILITATIS TUM MORTALITATIS MONUMENTUM EXTRUENDUM CURAVIT 1601.

UNDER a whole-length figure of white marble, standing in a niche :

HIC JACET HENR. SLINGSBIE FILIUS ET HERES FRANCIS I ET MARIE MENSE APRIL. DE A<sup>o</sup> XLIIIJ ELIZ. R<sup>NE</sup>. MILIT. QUI OBIT DECEN. DIE 17. AD<sup>ni</sup> 1634 ÆTAT. SUE 74 ANNOS ET 10 MENSES SED OMNIA VANITAS.

On the inside of the niche,

MORS MIHI LUCRU.

And

and over it stands the figure of an angel sounding a trumpet; and above, the words,

VENITE AD JUDICIUM.

A whole length figure of Sir William Slingsby stands in a niche, his left hand placed on his sword, the right hand on his shield arms, with two lions as supporters.

D. O. M.

GUILIELMUS SLINGESBEUS, EQVES AURATUS, EX INFLYTA SLINGESBEORUM FAMILIA, IN AGRO EBORACENSI RIUNDUS; FRANCISCI OPTIMI VIRI MARIE, UNICI SOCIORIS THOMÆ ET HENRICI PERCI, COMITUM NORTHUMBERIÆ FEMINÆ HONORATISSIMÆ, ET PIENTISSIMÆ FILIUS; KNARESBURGI 29 JAN. ANNO 1562 NATUS: IN ARMIS, AULA, ET MAGISTRATUS, SUB QUATUOR REGIBUS SIC CLARUIT; UT IN BELLO EXERCITUS, ELIZABETHÆ, QUO OPTIDUM, CLASSIS INSULAQ. CADIZ FELICISSIME INTERCEPTA SUNT, MUNITIONUM PUBLICARUM COMMISSARIUS GENERALIS ANNO 1596. IN AULA, SUB SERENISSIMO JACOBO REGE ANNÆ REGINÆ ILLUSTRISSIMÆ, AD MENSAM CIBICIDA HONORARIUS 1603 IN MAGISTRATU AB EODEM JACOBO REGE, SCOTIAM, VERSUS PROGREDIENS, MIDDLESEXIÆ COMITATUS PRIMUM LOCUM TENENTIUM: UNUS SUB MAGNO SIGILLO ANGLIÆ CONSTITUTUS 1617: QUI ETIAM NEGOTIA ADEUNDA, IN SINGULIS COMMISSIONIBUS PRO FJUSDEM COMITATUS REGIMINE SUB DIVO CAROLO ETIAM CUM LAUDE TRANSEGIT. VADO SED NEC TÆDET VIVERE, TIMEO MORI AUGUST. 1624.

On a monument of white marble fixed against the wall:

HERE LYES THE BODY OF DOROTHY SLINGSBY, LATE WIFE OF SIR THOMAS SLINGSBY, OF ECREVEN, BART.  
DAUGHTER

DAUGHTER AND COHEIR OF GEORGE CRADDOCK OF CARPSEWELL CASTLE IN STAFFORDSHIRE, ESQ. DIED 24TH JAN. 1673, BY WHOM HE HAD 3 SONS, HENRY, THOMAS, AND GEORGE; AND 3 DAUGHTERS, DOBOTHY, ELIZABETH, AND BARBARA.

ON a large slab of black marble, six feet two inches long, by four feet six inches broad, and six inches thick:

### SANCTI ROBERTI.

HUC SAXUM ADVECTUM EST.  
 SUB EODEMQ; NUNC JACET HIC  
 HENRICUS SLINGSBY, HENRICI FILIUS  
 CUI E PARLIAMENTO EJECTO  
 ET EX FLORISCITO BONIS OMNIBUS EXUTO  
 NIHIL ALIUD SUPERERAT.  
 QUAM UT VALLET ANIMAM SUAM SALVAM ESSE  
 PASSUS EST ANNO ETATIS SUÆ LVII.  
 SEXTO IDAS JUNIAS ANNOQ; CHRISTI MDCLVIII.  
 FIDEI IN REGEM LECESSQ; PATRIÆ CAUSA.  
 NON PERIIT SED AD MELIORES SEDES TRANSLATUS EST  
 A TYRANNO CROMWELLIO CAPITE MUICTATUS.  
 POSUIT THOMAS SLINGSBY, BARON<sup>3</sup>, NON DEGENER  
 NEPOS. ANNO ÆRÆ CHRISTI.  
 MDXCIII \*.

THE inscription formerly on this stone to the memory of St. Robert, was probably on a plate of brass, as the small cavities now filled with lead, by which

---

\* This gentleman wrote a Diary of Occurrences and Observations from the year 1638 to 1648, which hath not yet been printed, though it abounds with curious matter, and records to posterity, that the writer was a person of the strictest piety, probity, and fortitude.

Which the plate was fastened to the stone, are very apparent. The armorial bearings on the sides are mostly defaced by time, except those of Beckwith and Mallory.

ON the south-side of the choir is a chapel formerly belonging to the Plomptions of Plumpton, though no traces now remain here of that ancient family, except their arms stained on glass in the window. In the south-wall are two apertures adorned with Gothic ornaments, but neither effigy nor inscription remains in either. A pedestal projecting from the wall, and over it the remains of a very neat canopy of tabernacle-work, mark the place where once an image stood.

THE seats on either side of the choir, and a pulpit facing the east-window, all appear to have been the work of ancient times, and seem as if divine service, was celebrated here in former ages, as it is at this day, in the body of the church.

ON the south-side of the communion-table, in the wall of the church, is the *piscina*\*, and near that a seat,

---

\* The *Piscina* were placed not only near the high altar, but also in the aisles and chantry-chapels, where there were side-altars for private masses; and in case any fly, or other insect, should fall into the chalice before consecration, it was directed to be thrown, together with the wine, into this receptacle, but should this happen afterwards, it was directed to be burnt, *Super Piscinam*.

seat, where the officiating priests sat at intervals during the solemnity of high mass.

ON the north-side is a black marble, with the arms of the Stockdales, formerly of Bilton, well executed under which are inscriptions to the memory of the following persons :

THOMAS STOCKDALE, obit	1653
WILLIAM STOCKDALE,	1693
CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE,	1713
WILLIAM STOCKDALE,	1739

*Within the Rails.*

ELIZABETH STOCKDALE, obit	1694
CATHERINE WALTERS	1705

THERE are no other remarkable monuments here, except one, near the dial-post in the church-yard; it is a low altar-tomb; the inscription on its sides seems to have been elegantly cut in the large church text, but so defaced as to be quite illegible.

IN the list of the names and valuations of the benefices within this diocese, in Stevens's Monasticon, vol. 1, page 53, the vicarage of Knaresbrough is valued at forty marks per annum, and the prebend at forty-four pounds per annum. The chantry of Mary Magdalen in this church, founded by William Staple, of the yearly value of 4l. 13s. 3d. The chantry of St. John the Baptist, in the said parish, of the yearly value of 5l. 2s. 4d. The chantry of the Virgin Mary, 2l. 16s. 8d.

	Feet.
Length of the church from east to west is	123
Length of the north and south ailes - - -	75
Length of the cross aile - - - - -	75
Height of the roof - - - - -	35
Height of the steeple - - - - -	75

## PARISH REGISTER

BEGINS with the year 1561, in which year there were 41 baptisms, 12 marriages, and 21 burials. Two hundred years after, viz. 1761, there were 119 baptisms, 30 marriages, and 65 burials: and in the year 1795, the baptisms were 172, burials 147, and marriages 44\*.

IN the year 1645, soon after the surrender of Knaresbrough to the forces of the Parliament, I find the following note:

“MATTHEW BOOTH was admitted into the vicarage of Knaresbrough, and elected minister by the resignation of Mr. Roger Ateye, and by the free choice of the people.”

THE singular mode of solemnizing marriages that took place during Cromwell's usurpation, was

G

strictly

---

\* If the usual method of estimating the population of a town, by multiplying the number of annual births by 27, be admitted, we shall find Knaresbrough contains upwards of four thousand inhabitants.

strictly observed here for near four years, during which time sixty-six couple were joined together before the civil magistrate. The gentlemen who were applied to in this case, for the most part, appear to have been Thomas Stockdale, Esq. of Bilton-Park, Sir Thomas Mauleverer, Bart. of Allerton Park, or the mayor of Ripon. The banns were published on three separate days before the marriage, sometimes at the market-cross, and sometimes in the church. The following is a copy of one of the certificates:

“ March 30, 1651. Marmaduke Inman, and Prudence Lowcock, both of the parish of Knaresbro’, were this day married together at Ripon, having first been published three several market-days, in the market-place at Knaresbrough, according to the act of parliament, and no exceptions made. In the presence of Thomas Davie and Anthony Simpson.”

## VICARS OF KNARESBROUGH.

RICHARD DE CLIFTON,	—	—	1380
THOMAS HALTHORPE,	—	—	1391
JOHN BURTON,	—	—	1392
JOHN BROWN,	—	—	1424
JOHN KNARESBROUGH, obit	—	—	1561
PERCIVAL BROADBELT, obit	—	—	1616
WILLIAM BROADBELT, instituted	—	—	1616
ABRAHAM RHODES, ditto	—	—	1636
ROGER ATEY,	—	—	1642
MATTHEW BOOTH, instituted	—	—	1645
JOHN LEVET,	—	—	1668



LEONARD ASH,	—	—	1692
JOSHUA GLOVER,	—	—	1716
THOMAS COLLINS,	—	—	1735
ANDREW CHEAP, instituted now living (1793)		—	1788

## THE FREE SCHOOL,

SITUATED on the south east-side of the Church-yard, was endowed by the Rev. Robert Challoner, a native of Goldsborough, rector of Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1616. The present building was erected by subscription, anno 1741.

*Over the door is this inscription.*

Hoc Gymnasium Impensis  
Collatilis extructum fuit.  
Anno Domini, M,D,CC,XLI.

M<sup>r</sup>. ANTHONY ACHAM, of Holborn, London, left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1638, the sum of six pounds per annum, to be distributed in bread, the last Sunday in every second month.

JOHN LORD CRAVEN, (descended from the Cravens of Appletreewick) left to the poor of Knaresbrough, in the year 1647, the sum of two hundred pounds, which was velled in the purchase of lands at Scotton, and now lets for 34l. a-year, or upwards.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER left to the poor of the parish of Knarelbrough, in the year 1699, one clove lying in Scriven-fields, called Carmires, containing two acres and one rood, or thereabouts.

MR. ANDREW HOLDEN, in the year 1707, left to the poor of Knarelbrough twenty pounds.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, M. D. in the year 1765, left for the education of thirty boys and girls belonging to the township of Knarelbrough, and for putting them out apprentice, the sum of twelve hundred and forty-two pounds.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS

WERE begun here on the 30th of January, 1785, when near five hundred children were entered on this truly laudable establishment.

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

FOR

## KNARESBROUGH.

THIS town was summoned to send Members to Parliament in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, 1553, on the 5th of October; from which time it has returned two representatives. The right  
of

of election being in the holders of burgage tenures, of which the number originally was eighty-eight.

- 1553. Reginald Beisley—Ralph Scrope.
- 1554. Edw. Napper—John Long.
- 1555. Humphrey Fisher, Knt.—Thomas Chaloner, Knt.
- 1557. Henry Darcy—Thomas Ashill.
- 1562. Henry Gates, Knt.—William Strickland; in whose places (chose already for Scarbro') Christopher Tamworth, and Robert Bowes were elected.
- 1571. George Rowes, Knt.—James Cade
- 1572. Francis Slingsby—Richard Banks.
- 1585. Edw. Pooley—Francis Slingsby.
- 1586. Francis Palmer—William Davidson.
- 1588. Thomas Preston—Francis Harrie.
- 1592. Samuel Fox—Simon Willis.
- 1597. Hugh Beeston—William Slingsby.
- 1601. Henry Slingsby—Wm. Slingsby.
- 1614. Henry Slingsby. ——— ———.
- 1620. Richard Hutton — Henry Slingsby.
- 1626. Henry Benson—Richard Hutton.
- 1640. Henry Slingsby, Bart \* --Henry Benson.
- 1641. A new writ for election in room of Mr. Henry Benson, rendered incapable ever to sit, for granting protections to divers persons.

G 3

---

\* In Sir Henry Slingsby's Diary is the following note, respecting the election in 1640: "There is an evil custom at such elections, to bestow wine on all the town, which cost me sixteen pounds at least."

sons who were not his menial servants—  
Mr. Dearlove, his son-in-law, unduly  
elected.

- 1642. Wm. Constable, Bart — Thomas Stockdale.
- 1658. Slingsby Bethel—Robert Walters.
- 1660. William Stockdale—Hugh Bethel.
- 1661. Sir John Crossland—Wm. Thompson.
- 1678. Sir Thomas Slingsby—Wm. Stockdale.
- 1685. Sir Henry Slingsby—Wm. Stockdale.
- 1688. Double return; petitions of Thomas Fawkes,  
Esq. and Lord Latimer referred: Report  
resolved, that Mr. Fawkes is duly elected.
- 1689. Double return; petitions of Thomas Fawkes,  
Esq. and Sir Henry Slingsby referred: Re-  
port, made right of election agreed to be  
in the burgage-holders. Resolved, that Mr.  
Fawkes is duly elected, return amended.
- 1690. Thomas Fawkes—Christopher Stockdale.
- 1695. Robert Byerley—Christopher Stockdale.
- 1713. Henry Slingsby—Francis Fawkes.
- 1714. Earl of Montrath—Robert Hitch\*.
- 1715. Petition of several burgessees referred; leave  
given to withdraw it.
- 1722. Richard Arundel—Sir Henry Slingsby.
- 1758. The Hon Rob. Boyle—Sir Henry Slingsby.
- 1761. Lord John Cavendish—Sir Henry Slingsby.
- 1765. Sir Anthony Abdy—Lord John Cavendish.

1768.

---

\* The practice of purchasing the burgage houses began  
about this time; since which a majority of the votes have been  
in the possession of the Dukes of Devonshire, who have nomi-  
nated the two members.

1768. Sir Anthony Abdy—R. B. Walsingham.  
 1775. Lord G. H. Cavendish—R. B. Walsingham.  
 1780. Lord Duncannon—R. B. Walsingham.  
 1781. James Hare—in the room of R. B. Walsingham, lost on board the Thunderer man of war.  
 1784. Lord Duncannon—James Hare.

### POPULAR CUSTOMS OBSERVED HERE.

ON Easter Sunday, the men take off the women's shoes, which are only to be redeemed by a present. On the day following, the women retaliate, and treat the men in like manner, by taking off their hats. This is supposed to be the remains of a festival called *Hoketide*, instituted in memory of the sudden death of King Hardiknute, and the downfall of the Danes in 1042.

### ST. CRISPIN.

CRISPIN and CRISPIANUS, two brothers, born at Rome, travelled to Soissons, in France, where they exercised the trade of shoemakers; but the governor discovering them to be Christians, caused them to be beheaded about the year 303; from which time, the Craft made choice of them for their tutelar saints. The feast is observed here regularly on the 25th of October.

ST.

## ST. CATHERINE.

A FESTIVAL observed on the 25th of November, by the people employed in the different branches of the linen manufactory. Every trade having formerly a patron saint, Catherine was chose by this community, on account of her suffering martyrdom on a particular sort of wheel, which, it is supposed, resembled one of those used in spinning flax, and called to this day a Catherine-wheel. She is said to have suffered by order of the tyrant Maxentius, about the year 306.

## THE SWORD-DANCE

Is still practised here, during the Christmas holidays. It is a very ancient custom, and is performed much in the same manner as described by Olaus Magnus, in his History of the Northern Nations, as follows: "First, with their swords sheathed and  
 " erect in their hands, they dance in a triple round.  
 " Then with their drawn swords, held erect as before: Afterwards extending them from hand to  
 " hand, they lay hold of each others hilt, and point,  
 " while they are wheeling more moderately round,  
 " and changing their order, throw themselves into  
 " a figure of a hexagon, which they call a rose—  
 " but presently raising and drawing back their  
 " swords, they undo that figure, to form (with them)  
 " a four-square rose, that may rebound over the  
 " head of each. At last they dance rapidly back-  
 " wards





The Dropping Well



wards, and vehemently rattling the sides of their swords together, conclude the sport," which seems to have been the invention of a warlike people, and probably derived from our Saxon ancestors.

## 'THE DROPPING WELL;

OR,

## PETRIFYING SPRING,

Is situated in the LONG-WALK \*, close by the river Aid. This spring rises at the foot of a limestone rock, about 40 yards from the bank of the river, and after running about 20 yards, it divides, and spreads itself over the top of the rock, from whence it trickles down very fast, from 30 or 40 places into a channel hollowed for the purpose, every drop creating a musical kind of tinkling, owing probably to the concavity of the rock, which bending in a circular projection from the bottom to the top, its brow over-hangs about five yards. This rock, which is about 10 yards high, 16 long, and from 10 to 16 broad, about the year 1744 started from the common bank, and left a chasm between them, from a yard and a half to three yards wide, over which chasm the water passes by an aqueduct formed for the purpose: The whole rock is cloathed with verdure, amongst which, in the summer season, are  
seen

---

\* This walk was laid out, and planted on each side with trees, by Sir Henry Slingby, Bart. about the year 1739.

seen ASH, ELDER, ELM, IVY, GERANIUMS, WOOD-MERCURY, HARTS-TONGUE, LADIE'S-MANTLE, COWSLIPS, &c. Dr. Short observes, that this water abounds with fine particles of a nitrous earth, which it deposits only when in a languid motion, and leaves its incrustations on the leaves, moss, &c. that it meets with in trickling so slowly through the cavities of the rock. The spring is supposed to send forth 20 gallons in a minute. Here are also seen pieces of moss, birds-nests with their eggs, and a variety of other articles, some of them very curious, which have been incrustated or petrified by this water; and tradition tells us, that near this rock the famous Yorkshire sybil, MOTHER SHIPTON, was born, about the year 1488. She married Tobias Shipton, of Shipton near York, and from this match derived the name of Mother Shipton. Many tales of her skill in futurity are still related in this part of the country, the whole of which, including a series of succeeding events, are stated to have been delivered to the Abbot of Beverley, and to have been since preserved in MSS. in Lord P—s's family.

From the Dropping-well, the walk extends along the river side to the HIGH-BRIDGE; and as the river meanders very much, you have every ten or twenty yards a new point of view; which, though composed of the same objects, is surprisingly diversified and variegated. From some parts of this walk are seen, on the opposite hill, the venerable ruins of the CASTLE, the HERMITAGE, &c. with a charming inter-





S<sup>t</sup>. Robert's Chapel  
KNAVELEDON H<sup>o</sup>

termixture of ROCKS and TREES, OVER which, part of the TOWER of KNARESBROUGH CHURCH takes its appearance: Upon the whole, it is a place where Nature hath elegantly disposed every ingredient she could bestow to form a cheerful and pleasing scene. Many of the trees in this walk have been marked with the Sylvan pen of rural lovers, which is a very ancient custom, as appears by the following passage in Propertius, written near two thousand years ago:—

" Ah quoties teneras resonant mea verba sub umbras

" Scribitur & vestris. Cynthis corticibus,"

-Eleg. xviii.

RETURNING from the Dropping-well and re-crossing the bridge, turn on the right by the side of the river, near which at the foot of a high and perpendicular rock is

### St. ROBERT's CHAPEL.

ON one side of the entrance, under a shade of reading and pendant ivy, is the figure of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR\*, cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword to defend the place from the violence of rude intruders. The chapel is elegantly hewn out of the solid rock, its roof and altar beautifully adorned with Gothic ornaments; behind the

---

\* " Carv'd on a rock, and near the door,

" An armed warrior stands;

" Who seems to guard the sacred place

" From rude and hostile hands."

the altar is a large niche, where formerly stood an image, and on each side is a place for the Holy Water; here are also the figures of three heads, designed as is supposed, for an emblematical allusion to the Order of the Monks of the once neighbouring priory; by some of whom they were probably cut: the order was styled *Sanctæ Trinitatis*. At some distance is another head, said to represent that of John the Baptist, to whom this chapel is supposed to have been dedicated. In the floor is a cavity where formerly some ancient relic was deposited. This chapel is ten feet six inches long, nine feet wide and seven feet six inches high.

NEAR this place are several dwellings, scooped out of the rock, that are at present, and have been inhabited by families from time immemorial; some consisting of several apartments accommodated with chimneys, windows, and other conveniences fashioned out of the rock with great ingenuity: these kind of habitations are the most ancient of any in this island, or perhaps in the world.

THIS rock appears to have been cut down from the summit to the base, by which not only a large quantity of stone would be procured, but a passage opened for the present road betwixt the rock and the river.

ST. ROBERT, the reputed founder of this chapel was the son of Tooke Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of Richard the First; being remarkable  
fro

from his youth for learning and piety, and after having spent some years in the Monasteries of Whitby and Fountains, was made Abbot of New-Minster in Northumberland, which dignity he soon after relinquished, and repaired to a solitary hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaresbrough; after living here some time, a lady of the Percy family gave him the chapel of St. Hilda, situated at a place now called St. Hile's Nook \*, with some land adjoining: here he led a life of the greatest austerity, and the fame of his sanctity became universal. William Estotville, then lord of Knaresbrough, from being his persecutor, became his benefactor, and gave him all the land from his cell to Grimbald-bridge: King John also gave him forty acres of land in Swinesco.

NUMEROUS and extraordinary are the miracles said to have been performed by him. Such as taming wild beasts, causing deer to become so tractable as to yield their necks to the yoke, and assist in the services of agriculture, and some others, too extraordinary to mention. Notwithstanding which, it is certain, that while he resided at Fountains Abbey, he was indefatigable in labour, diligent in reading and meditation, devout in prayer, wise in council, and eloquent in speech.

H

AFTER

---

\* This place is still called Chapel-Field; part of the foundation of the chapel yet remains.

AFTER living to a great age, a remarkable example of piety and benevolence, he died beloved and lamented by all that knew him. The monks of Fountains, desiring to have his remains interred in their monastery, would have taken his body away by force, had they not been prevented by a company of armed men, sent for that purpose from the castle. He was interred in the Chapel of the Holy Cross, adjoining the Priory, at Knaresbrough. A man so famed for sanctity, received every posthumous honour that his survivors could bestow.

MATTHEW PARIS observes, that in the year 1209, the fame of Robert the hermit of Knaresbrough, was universal and that a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb\*.

ABOVE the chapel is the HERMITAGE, a cell formed of petrefactions, moss, and other substances. Within is the figure of a hermit, sitting in a contemplative attitude; with the book, beads, cross, and skull, so well imitated, as to surprise every visitor, and does great credit to the ingenious artist, Wm. Fryer.

ABOVE the Hermitage, near the top of the rock, is the FORT, whose embattled wall, pointed cannon, and waving flag, is certainly a very striking representation of a chateau de Espagne.

THE

---

\* In the Harleian Collection, No. 3775, there is his Life, wrote by Robert Stodeley.



THE house was formed out of the rock, with great labour by a poor weaver and his son, who were sixteen years in completing it. They not only formed the interior of the dwelling, but cut the cliff into terraces rising above each other, and extending on both sides the house, along the edge of the precipice, forming very agreeable walks, planted on each side with a great variety of shrubs and flowers. Here are also arbours with seats, placed in various situations, a green house, and an excellent tea-room, for the reception of company. The poor man is every day endeavouring to give some additional decoration to this romantic place, which in gratitude to his principal benefactress, the truly noble and good DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH, he has named FORT MONTAGUE. He also acknowledges the liberal encouragement he has experienced from Sir THOMAS TURNER SLINGSBY, Bart. the proprietor of the place and the adjoining lands.

THE view from this lofty situation consists of all the variety of pleasing objects that a well cultivated country can furnish; many of the beauties of the vale below are also seen from hence with peculiar advantage. The HOUSES and GARDENS on one side the valley, rising in gradation above each other; the HILLY GROUND, on the other side, wooded to the water's edge; the RIVER winding out of sight; the RUINS of the CASTLE; the BRIDGE, and particularly the LITTLE ISLAND, near the Dropping-well, covered with verdure, render this view the

most romantic and pleasing that imagination can conceive.

FROM St. Robert's Chapel to the PRIORY is about half a mile, the RIVER on one side, and the BLEACHING-GROUNDS on the other; at the end of which a most delightful avenue presents itself; on one side is a row of lofty trees, through which the river appears like the glossy surface of a mirror; and on the other a range of rocks, partly concealed by wood and natural festoons of pendent ivy, the view is terminated by a small but elegant house, so charmingly situated as to form a complete picture of rural elegance. This house stands within the precincts of

## THE PRIORY,

FOUNDED here by the great Earl of Cornwall, about the year 1257, for a society of Friars of the Order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives; they wore white robes, with a red and blue cross upon their breasts; their revenues were divided into three parts, viz. one for their own support; a second to relieve the poor; and a third part to redeem such Christian captives as were, or should be, taken by the infidels.

ON this house was conferred all the possessions of St. Robert and his successor Ivo, as will appear by the following charter of the 5th of Edward II. which confirms the donation made by the Earl of  
Corn-

Cornwall to the Brethren of the Holy Trinity at Knaresbrough.

“ THE king, &c. We have perused the charter  
 “ our late father, Edward the First, king of Eng-  
 “ land, made to the Brethren of Knaresbrough, in  
 “ these words—Edward the king, &c. we have also  
 “ perused the charter of our late sovereign, Richard  
 “ king of England, and the Earl of Cornwall, our  
 “ uncle, which he made to the Brethren of the Or-  
 “ der of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of  
 “ captives at Knaresbrough, in these words, ‘To all  
 “ to whom these presents shall come, Richard Earl  
 “ of Cornwall, greeting, Know ye, that we have  
 “ given and granted, and by this our present char-  
 “ ter, have confirmed to the Brethren of the Order  
 “ of the Holy Trinity at Knaresbrough, for the  
 “ happiness of us and the souls of our predecessors  
 “ and successors, the chapel of St. Robert at Knares-  
 “ brough, with the advowson of the church at  
 “ Hampsthwaite, and all the appertenances, which  
 “ our late sovereign King John, our father, granted  
 “ to the aforesaid Robert in his life-time; and also  
 “ that field, which is called Swinesco\*, with a cer-  
 “ tain wood adjoining, which is called HALYKEL-  
 “ SYKES†, on the north-side of the river Nidd, as  
 “ far as the Hanging bridge; and on the other side  
 H.3 “ of

---

\* Swine-Pasture; now called Long-Flar.

† Holy-Spring-Sykes.—St. Robert's well is here.

“ of the said river, towards the north-west as far as  
 “ the road which turns from Knaresbrough towards  
 “ HETWRA, all that land which is called BEL-  
 “ MOND\*, between the Forest and the Little Park  
 “ of Knaresbrough†; and also, all that land with  
 “ the appurtenances which is called Spittle‡ Crofts,  
 “ towards the forest on the left-hand. Moreover,  
 “ we give and grant to our brethren aforesaid, and  
 “ their successors, pasturage for twenty cows with  
 “ their calves, for three years in Hampsthwaite;  
 “ and also for three hundred sheep, and forty pigs  
 “ in Okeden, without paying any acknowledgment;  
 “ and if they would have more, let them pay for  
 “ them as others, for our pastures, woods, and  
 “ parks: To have and to hold the said chapel with  
 “ the advowson of the said church, and all others  
 “ the aforesaid lands, with their appurtenances, from  
 “ us and our heirs, to our brethren aforesaid, and  
 “ their successors, well and in peace, freely and  
 “ quietly, exempted from all secular duty, tax, cus-  
 “ tom, or demand, belonging to us or our heirs, as  
 “ pure and perpetual alms, saving to us and our  
 “ heirs

\* Belmond—*Fine Hill*. The Beautiful Gate of the Temple is styled by Fuller, in his Church History of Palestine, *La Belle Porte*.

† Bilton-Park.

‡ *Spital*, a contraction of *hospital*. *Hermitage* and *hospital* were anciently terms of the same import: they were usually placed at the conjunction of several roads, for the relief of poor distressed travellers; and here it is probable one of those buildings formerly stood.

heirs our WILD BEASTS, that may have free liberty to range about in the aforesaid land, as they used to have before; and also that our people of Knarelsbrough shall partake of all the aforesaid lands, after our brethren aforesaid shall have taken possession, with their cattle, except Swinesco, and the culture of the Old Park, which shall remain quiet and free from all communication for our brethren aforesaid; and we and our heirs will warrant the said chapel and lands, with the advowson of the said church and pasture to our brethren aforesaid, as free, pure, and perpetual alms, against all persons whatsoever, as long as our brethren aforesaid shall live in the said place, and that this our gift, grant, and confirmation of our charter may remain firm and valid, we have caused these presents to be sealed, these being witnesses,

“WILLIAM DE ROSS,” &c.

WILLIAM LE ZOUCHE, archbishop of York, published an indulgence of forty days relaxation, &c. to those who liberally contributed to the church and house of St. Robert.

HENRY BOWER, archbishop of York, also granted ample indulgence to all who would help to support the said house.

THE patronage of the churches of Hampsthwaite, Pannal, Fewstone, and Whixley, belonged to this house.

ANNO

ANNO 1296, Edward I. granted his protection and licence to John Sperry, Robert de Bouville, Robert de Calverton, and William de Ebor, proctors of this house, to collect alms for five years for the redemption of captives in the Holy Land.

THIS house was endowed at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, with 30*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* per annum. Thomas Kent, the last prior, surrendered it in December, 1539; after which, here remained the following pensions:

			<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
THOMAS KENT, prior	-	-	13	6	8
JOHN TURNBULL	-	-	5	0	0
ROBERT GIBSON	-	-	4	13	4
THOMAS GREEN	-	-	4	0	0
THOMAS YORK	-	-	4	0	0
RICHARD BRANSTON	-	-	4	0	0

THE scite, with all its dependencies, was granted the 7th of Edward VI. to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury\*; soon after which it became the property of the Slingsbys, in which family it hath ever since remained.

---

\* In this grant, the following places near the Priory are particularly mentioned, viz. All the scite of the said Priory, with one mill, three granaries, one barn, one dove-coat, Long Orchard, Bath Orchard, Sheep-Close, Esper, Conyards, Lathe Hill, Great and Little Quarrel-Field, Strawberry-Field, Long Flat, and Well Flat.

ained, Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby being the present owner. The chapel, priory, and other buildings are now entirely demolished; whose ruins, overgrown with grass, lie scattered about the place many a mouldering heap: a single grave stone, at the foot of an aged ash-tree, marks the place of sepulture; on which, some years since, this inscription was discernible:

J: O: Y HIC: JACET. I BEMER. B R. O. V.

THE situation is in a retired and beautiful vale of WOOD, WATER, and ROCKS, and justifies the choice of the founder; such a sequestered scite must have been favourable to the solemn melancholy of a monastic life. In the opposite wood, called Birkham-wood, during the summer evenings, the nightingale

—“Sings darkling, and in shadiest covert hid,

“Tunes her nocturnal note.”

WITHIN the precincts of this Priory, are still found many rare plants and shrubs. not to be found in any other part of this neighbourhood, which gives reason to suppose they were brought here and planted by the monks, during the flourishing state of that fraternity. The late Dr. Hutchinson had in his museum several elegant pieces of sculpture, also found here.

*The Arms of the Earl of Cornwall, and used by the  
Priority of Knarestrough.*



THE remains of the fish-ponds here show them to have been of a singular construction, and so situated that the-water might be drawn off at pleasure; one of these ponds measures fifty-eight feet long, and thirty-five broad. The other is the same breadth but twenty-six feet longer; near these is a large drain capable of receiving the water of both, being six feet deeper than either of the ponds, 206 feet long, and twenty broad. They are called the *Alper Ponds*; a name probably retained ever since the monks resided here, and applicable to their present appearance.



ance, being surrounded by irregular ground, grown with thorns and briars.

AVING the Priory, and following down the side of the river, you arrive at Grimbald-bridge, which is

### ST. ROBERT'S CAVE,

A hermitage; the interior part formed out of rock now remains, but so filled with rubbish as under the entrance rather difficult; the roof is covered with rude carvings of crosses, initials of letters, &c. At the farthest part of the cave is a recess, which seems to have served for a pantry, places where the shelves have been fixed are yet visible. Above the entrance on the front of the rock, are the remains of an upper apartment, the entrance to which was by a small flight of steps cut in the rock, part of which are yet discernible on that side of the rock next the bridge. The front of this hermit's mansion which extended some yards farther towards the river is entirely demolished.

"Just thus in woods and solitary caves  
 "The ancient hermits liv'd, but they liv'd happy,  
 "And in their quiet contemplations found  
 "More real comforts than societies  
 "Of men could yield, than cities could afford,  
 "Or all the lustres that a court could give."

THIS cave was also remarkable for a circumstance that led to the discovery of the long-concealed murder

murder of Daniel Clarke ; in consequence of which, Eugene Aram, the criminal, was brought to justice, after making a most ingenious defence, worthy of a better cause.

ON the opposite bank of the river stands a high rock, called GRIMBALD CRAGG ; from the top of which is a fine prospect of the subjacent VALE, the RIVER, BIRKHAM-WOOD, and the lofty summit of ALMIAS-CLIFF.

ON one side of the rock is a cavern, which by the rude remains of a chimney and window, seems to have been once the residence of some human being probably another hermit, of the name of GRIMBALD, to whose memory this rock, by bearing his name, is a lasting memorial. Grimbald is a name that frequently occurs in the early part of the Church History of Britain. St. Grimbald, whose memory is celebrated in the old English Calendar on the 10th of July, was living in the year 882.

ON the east-side of the town, is

## HAY-PARK\*,

CONTAINING about 1200 acres ; which was granted by the crown to an ancestor of the late Lord Bingley

---

\* Hay ; a separate inclosure within a forest or park, fence with a rail or hedge, or both.

Bingley, and afterwards came into the possession of Sir John Hewley, knt. some time member of parliament for the city of York. In 1641, the Keeper's Lodge was the only house in the park: after that period, it was gradually divided into farms, cleared and cultivated. Sir John Hewley died in the year 1697, and his lady did, by indenture, dated 12th and 13th of January, 1704, convey this estate to seven trustees, who were to apply the annual rents thereof to certain pious uses.

JOHN ROSS, of Warwick, asserts, the first park in England to have been made by Henry I. at Woodstock, in the year 1119; but Spelman proves from Doomsday-Book, and other authorities, there were parks in the time of the Saxons, who called them, *Deeneþaldor*, *q. d.* deer-folds. *Kennet.*

JOHN METCALF, born at Knaresbrough, in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old, soon after which, he was instructed to play on the violin, and afterwards attended as a musician at the Queen's-Head, High Harrogate, for many years, and was the first person who set up a wheel-carriage, for the conveyance of company to and from the places of public resort in that neighbourhood. In the year 1745, he engaged to serve as musician in Colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresbrough, and commenced common-carrier betwixt that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads, over the forest,

I

during

during the night, or when the tracks were covered with snow; nor was any person more eager in the chase, which he would follow, either on foot or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has followed for more than thirty years past is still more extraordinary, and one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high-roads, building bridges, houses, &c.! With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice, and explore the valley, and investigate the extent of each, its form, and situation. The plans which he designs, and the estimates he makes, are done in a method peculiar to himself, and which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others.

IN the year 1796, this extraordinary man, who is still living, in the 80th year of his age, healthy and strong, published an account of his life and wonderful adventures, to which his portrait is prefixed, and is a most excellent likeness. With this publication, he daily attends during the Spaw-season at Harrogate, and disposes of many copies to the visitors.

## STAGE II.

*Forest of Knaresbrough.—Harrogate.—Harlow-Hill.—Pannal.—Beckwith-Shaw.—Hawwray-Park.—Fawstone.—Hampsthwaite—Clint.—Killing-Hall.*

ON the arrival of the Romans in this island, they found the woods and mountains abounding with animals, savage and domestic; but upon the inclosing and cultivating the most fruitful parts, the wild-beasts fled into the wild, woody, and desolate tracts of land, where they found shelter, and fed undisturbed; whereby all those parts became replenished with all sorts of game, especially the wild-boar, and the red and fallow-deer. These several extents of ground were afterwards called forests. William the Conqueror not only seized upon all these forests, but pretended an absolute right over them, and instituted new and arbitrary laws concerning them, unknown before in this kingdom: he confined all hunting or fowling in any of these forests to himself, or such as he should permit or appoint. He punished with the loss of eyes any that were convicted of killing the wild-boar, the stag, or the roebuck.

IN the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. it was less criminal to destroy a man than a beast of chase.

PETER OF BLOIS, who was preceptor to King Henry II. tells us, that when that prince was not reading or at council, he had always in his hands a sword or a hunting-spear, or a bow and arrows; the spear was used against wild-boars, which were then in our forests, and, adding greatly to the danger, added also to the honour of the recreation.

THE prelates also indulged themselves much in the pleasures of the chase, the see of Norwich being at one time possessed of thirteen parks; not regarding the advice of the good King Edgar: "*Docemus etiam, ut sacerdos non sit venator, neque accipitrarius, neque potator, sed incumbat suis libris sicut ordinem ipsius decet.*"

THE forest of Knaresbrough extends from east to west upwards of twenty miles, and, in some places, eight miles in breadth. By the general survey completed in the year 1086, we find there were then only four townships in this forest, *i. e.* Birstwith, Ruston, Beckwith, Roffett. Two hundred and eighty-two years afterwards, namely, in the year 1368, there appears to have been three principal towns and sixteen hamlets, many of which had originated from waste-lands after the conquest:

1. THURS-

1. THRUSCROSS; with its seven hamlets, HILL, BRAMLEY, PADSIDE, THORNTHWAITE, MENWITH, HOLME, and DARLEY.

2. CLINT; with its five hamlets, BIRSTWITH, FELLISCLIFF, FEARNHILL, HAMPSTHWAITE, and ROWDEN.

3. KILLINGHALL; with its four hamlets, BECKWITH, ROSSETT, BILTON, and HEYWRA-GATE.

THESE have since been divided into eleven constableries: BILTON with HARROGATE, KILLINGHALL, CLINT, HAMPSTHWAITE, FELLESCLIFFE, BIRSTWITH, MENWITH with DARLEY, THRUSCROSS, TIMBLE, CLIFTON, and PANNAL.

## HARROGATE.

THIS hamlet hath apparently originated from a few cottages erected near one part of the road or gate leading from Knaresbrough to Heywra-Park, and from that circumstance called Heywragate\*.

To this place, during the summer months, is a great resort of nobility and gentry, from all parts

I 3 of

---

\* Vide a grant of lands to St. Robert, p. 77.

of Great Britain and Ireland, who come here to drink the waters, for which Harrogate is so deservedly celebrated; nor can any part of Great Britain boast a more healthy situation or a purer air.

THESE medicinal waters are of two sorts, the chalybeate, and the sulphur; of the former, there are two springs at High-Harrogate, the most ancient of which is situated opposite the Granby-inn, and called,

### THE OLD SPAW,

DISCOVERED by Captain William Slingsby, in the year 1571, who made several trials of it, and, preferring it to the Saviniere, ordered it to be inclosed and taken care of: after that it was much resorted to by the middling and lower sort of the people, whose ill-health had real occasion for it. Dr. Bright wrote the first treatise on its virtues and uses; Dr. Dean, in 1626; Dr. Stanhope, in 1631; Dr. French, in 1651; Dr. Neale, in 1656; Dr. Simpson in 1668.

Dr. George Neale, who attended this place about the time of the above date, observes, they were in danger of losing the spring, by digging too deep (when they made the terrace) on the west and north-west side.



THE terrace was sixty yards square, and inclosed the well in the middle of the area. Upon the top was a firm and dry walk, affording a view of a large extent of country. Here the company amused themselves during the intervals of drinking the water: and to prevent any one from claiming the land inclosed by these walks, the following inscription was cut on a stone on the west-side of the well; near which it still lies, but little of the terrace now remains.

ALL THIS  
GROUND  
WITHIN THESE WALKES :  
BELONGES TO THE FORIST OF  
KNARESBOROUGH : 1636.  
JOHN STEVENSON.

THE elegant dome that now incloses this spring, was built in the year 1786, at the expense of ALEXANDER LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, whose rising plantations on his estate here, consisting of oaks, ashes, sycamores, and sycamores, affording a very agreeable shade to a walk eight feet wide and two miles long, is one of the most useful improvements ever yet made at this place.

ABOUT half a mile west of the Old Spaw, is

THE

## THE TEWIT WELL.

THIS is also a chalybeate water, and differs very little from the former. Dr. Monro, speaking of these springs, says, the water of the Old Spaw strikes a light red purple when six drops of tincture of galls are mixed with a glass-full of it. As it sprung from the earth, it was twelve grains in a pint lighter than common water. Evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time a scruple, and at another only eight grains, of which above one half was earth.

The water of the Tewit Well, when evaporated a gallon yielded at one time thirteen grains; at another nineteen grains of sediment, of which three fifths were a calcareous earth, the other two-fifths set to crystalize, projected crystals of a calcareous glauber salt. Both these waters mix smooth with milk, but curdle soap.

## THE SULPHUR WELLS,

SITUATED at Low-Harrogate, each inclosed in a building of stone. This water was not known till many years after the discovery of the steel-waters, at High-Harrogate, and when known was for a long time

---

\* The Tewit, or Lapwing, is a constant visitor here.

ne supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally, and therefore at first only used as a wash in the diseases of the skin; but time and experience has proved its virtues; and, before the year 1700, it was used both externally and internally, by all ranks of people with amazing success in scorbutic complaints, and other diseases. Dr. Monro, in treating of these sulphur-waters, observes, that, in small quantities, they are good alteratives, and, when drank in large quantities, are strongly purgative: they have been much used, and found extremely serviceable in cutaneous disorders, androphulous cases; and amongst the best remedies for destroying and evacuating worms and their nuisances, and extremely useful where the digestion has been bad, and the bowels and intestines full of viscid matter, and assist in removing many chronic obstructions.

DR. THOMAS SHORT wrote an account of these springs, in his History of Mineral Waters, published 1734.

DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER wrote plain and easy directions for the use of these waters, about the year 1773; the third edition of which was published 1787.

DR. JOSHUA WALKER, physician to the Leeds Infirmary, published an essay on these waters and use of Thorp-Arch, in 1784.

DR.

DR. THOMAS GARNETT published a treatise of these waters, with the analization thereof, in the year 1793, which hath passed through several editions; in the last of which, an appendix of cases added, by John Jaques, resident-physician at Harrogate.

In the act of parliament obtained for the inclosure of this forest, the following clause was inserted for the preservation and protection of these springs:

“ AND whereas there are within the said constableries of bilton with Harrogate, and Beckwith Rosslett, or one of them, certain wells or springs or medicinal waters, commonly called Harrogate Spaws, to which during the summer season great numbers of persons constantly resort to receive the benefit of the said waters, to the great advantage and emolument of tradesmen, farmers, and other persons in that neighbourhood And the persons resorting to the said waters, not have the benefit of taking the air upon the open part of the said constableries. To the end therefore that such privileges may be continued and enjoyed, Be it further enacted, That for the purposes aforesaid, two hundred acres of land adjoining or near to the said springs of water, and to be ascertained and set out by the said Commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall be left open for the purposes herein after mentioned and declared concerning the same. And be enacted, That the said two hundred acres of land

“ here:

erein before directed to be set out and ascertained  
near unto the said springs of water, shall be, and  
they are hereby directed to be converted into a  
stinted pasture, upon which such number of cattle  
shall be, and belonging to each of the said freeholders  
and copyholders, having messuages or lands  
within the said constableries of Bilton with  
Harrogate, and Beckwith with Rosssett, or either  
of them, as shall be deemed to be in proportion to  
their respective messuages, lands, or tenements,  
or other interest within the said two constableries,  
or either of them, shall be from time to time  
grazed and kept, such number of cattle of each  
such freeholder and copyholder, to be settled and  
ascertained by the said commissioners, or any three  
of them, in or by the said general award; and  
such stinted right of common, of such freeholders  
and copyholders shall go and be deemed and taken  
in part of their respective shares or allotments  
of the said open commonable grounds and waste-  
lands, and due regard thereto shall be had by the  
said commissioners in settling the quantity and va-  
lue of the other parts of the said open common-  
able grounds and waste-lands, to be allotted to such  
freeholders and copyholders; and the said two  
hundred acres of land shall for ever hereafter re-  
main open and uninclosed; and all persons whom-  
soever shall and may have free access at all times  
to the said springs, and be at liberty to use and  
drink the waters there arising, and take the bene-  
fit thereof, and shall and may have use, and enjoy  
full and free ingress, egress, and regress in, upon,  
“ and

“ and over, the said two hundred acres of land,  
 “ and every or any part thereof, without being  
 “ subject to the payment of any acknowledgmen-  
 “ whatsoever for the same, or liable to any action  
 “ of trespass or other suit, molestation, or disturbance  
 “ whatsoever, in respect thereof. And to the intent  
 “ the said springs of medicinal waters may be pre-  
 “ served for the benefit of all persons, having occa-  
 “ sion to make use of them; and to prevent any da-  
 “ mage being done thereto, Be it further enacted,  
 “ That it shall not be lawful for any person or per-  
 “ sons whatsoever, at any time after passing of this  
 “ act, to dig or sink any pit or pits, or work any  
 “ quarry or mine whatsoever, or do any other act  
 “ whereby the said medicinal springs or waters may  
 “ be damaged, polluted, or affected, and that al-  
 “ and every person so offending, may be prosecuted,  
 “ convicted, and punished, as for a public nui-  
 “ sance.”

FOR some years after the first discovery of these  
 medicinal springs, the company who resorted here  
 found great inconveniences for want of proper ac-  
 commodation; a particular instance of which is re-  
 lated concerning the COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAM  
 who came here for relief in a severe asthma, and  
 finding the accommodations so very indifferent, he  
 ladyship caused a tent to be pitched near the Ol-  
 Spaw, where she spent some hours every day, drink-  
 ing the chalybeate water at proper intervals, and  
 was so happy as to receive a complete cure.

IN the year 1687, the first inn, now called the Queen's Head, was built; before which time, the water-drinkers lodged in the cottages and farm-houses near the place. The company increasing every year, gave encouragement to the inhabitants to increase their accommodations, and before the year 1700, there were three good inns at High-Harrogate.

THE ingenious author of The Memoirs of John Bunce, Esq. gives the following account of this place, in the year 1731: "Of all the watering-places I know, Harrogate is, in my opinion, the most charming. The waters are incomparable; no air can be better: and, with the greatest civility, cheerfulness, and good-humour, there is a certain rural plainness and freedom mixed, which are vastly pleasing. The lady of pleasure, the well-drest tailor, and the gamester, are not to be found there. Gentlemen of the country, and women of birth and fortune, their wives, sisters, and daughters, are, for the most part, the company.—There were at least fourscore ladies in the country-dances every night, while I was there, and among them many fine women.

AFTER this time, the place was visited by many for the sake of pleasure and dissipation, as well as for the benefit of their health; and since the year 1740, such numbers of the nobility and gentry have annually resorted here, that it is become one of the principal watering-places in the  
K  
north

north of England, having now eight very good inns, most of them large and spacious, with every accommodation and convenience that can contribute to health and pleasure. The inns being at some distance from each other, their respective lodgers form distinct societies, and live in the most social and agreeable manner: and for those who prefer a more retired situation, there are a number of private lodging-houses, well fitted up with every necessary and useful accommodation.

THE company, in general, rise early and repair to the wells; from whence, after drinking the water, they return and breakfast at separate tables, as they chance or choose to come in. The time betwixt this and dinner, is generally spent in making excursions into different parts of the neighbourhood, which abounds with many places well worth the attention of strangers: when the weather will not permit these excursions, a variety of amusements offer themselves within doors, as reading, playing at billiards, cards, &c. At dinner, each person takes their seat in the order they arrive at the place, and ascend gradually as others leave it.

THE public balls are on Mondays and Fridays, at each house in rotation, to which all the company from the other houses are invited. Each person pays one shilling admittance, which is applied towards the expences; the remaining part is paid by those gentlemen who choose the amusement of dancing.

HERE



HERE are several good shops during the season, and a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, where the company are accommodated with the perusal of books and newspapers. THE SUBSCRIPTION-BOOK to this library is of great use as an intelligencer to know what company are at the place.

IN the year 1743, a subscription was begun for erecting a chapel here; the principal subscriber was Lady Elizabeth Hastings, whose laudable example was followed by the contributions of the inhabitants here, and in the neighbourhood, and by many of the company resorting to the place. A sufficient sum being raised, the chapel was soon after completed, dedicated to St. John, and consecrated in the year 1749. The vicar of Knarelsbrough is patron. By a general agreement amongst the inhabitants, a quantity of land was inclosed upon the forest, and the rents applied to the maintenance of the minister, which he received till the general inclosure, when the land was resumed by the crown, and thirty pounds per annum, assigned to the minister in lieu thereof.—At this chapel are prayers every Wednesday and Friday, and a sermon on Sundays throughout the year.

IN THE YEAR 1789, A CHARITABLE FUND WAS BEGUN FOR THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING TWENTY POOR CHILDREN OF THIS VILLAGE TO READ AND WRITE; WHICH HATH EVER SINCE BEEN ENTIRELY SUPPORTED BY THE BOUNTY OF HENRY THORNTON, ESQ. M. P.

THE situation of High-Harrogate is exceedingly pleasant, and commands a most extensive prospect of distant country, finely varied by towns, villages, fields and woods. The Cathedral of York is seen distinctly at the distance of twenty miles, and the view is terminated by the mountains of Craven on the west, Hambleton Hills, and the Yorkshire Wolds on the east.

THIS part of England being contrasted into the form of an isthmus, connecting the northern with the southern parts of the kingdom, Harrogate lies near the centre, at no very great distance from the Irish Sea on one side, and the German Ocean or the North Sea on the other. In consequence of this situation, the most usual winds felt here proceed either from some point easterly or westerly; and, although the air is keen, it is exceedingly pure, after traversing an open, elevated, healthy country. The weather, owing to the same cause, must necessarily be variable, and tempests from the west or east experienced in their full violence; yet as the moist and warm vapours from these two seas are continually attempering the atmosphere, severe frosts cannot continue for any length of time, nor snow remain long unthawed. This air is thought to be much purer than that of the vale of York, and calculated to promote longevity; to which likewise a judicious choice and use of the waters here may very much contribute.

THAT





T. Bullock & Aldersgate St.

*Medal of the Yorkshire & Fother*

THAT the resort of company to Harrogate hath greatly increased in the course of a few years, is very evident: In the year 1781, the number of arrivals were 1556, and in the year 1795, the number, exclusive of servants, was 2458.

A THEATRE was erected in the year 1788, and opened on the first of July in the same year, by Mr. Samuel Butler, the manager.

ON the second of August, 1793, the YORKSHIRE ARCHERS, held their first meeting at Harrogate. Their targets were placed at the distance of one hundred yards, on the green before the Granby-inn. Here also was pitched the society's tent, from the top of which waved a most beautiful flag. The shooting commenced about eleven o'clock, and ended at four, when THOMAS FENTON, Esq. proved Captain of the Target, and JOHN DIXON, Esq. Captain of Numbers. The Yorkshire Archers had a target at the general meeting of all the societies in England, held May 27, 1791, on Blackheath, and were within one arrow of gaining a medal there shot for.

THEIR shooting uniform, is a plain green frock, and velvet cape of the same colour, with uniform buttons, white waistcoat and breeches, round black hat, uniform button and loop, with a white ostrich-feather, white stockings, half-boots, or black gaiters. The dress uniform depends on the pleasure of the Lady Patronesses, the COUNTESS OF MEXBOROUGH.

THE targets to be always shot at on public days, at the distance of one hundred yards.

THE four medals belonging to the society to be transferrable, and to be shot for at each of the six monthly meetings.—The gold medal for the captain of the target, to be gained by the most central shot during the day.—The large silver medal to the captain of numbers, for the greatest number of shots in the targets.—The silver medal for the second best shot; and the other silver medal for the lieutenant of numbers, having the second greatest number of shots in the targets.

THE sum of four guineas is given by the society to be shot for on each target-day, and distributed in the following manner; viz. Each arrow, shot within the gold, or centre circle of the targets, receives two shillings and sixpence; all arrows in the red or second circle, two shillings; those hitting the inner white, or third circle, one shilling and sixpence; those in the black or fourth circle, one shilling, and those in the outer white, or fifth circle, sixpence.

THE race-ground at Harrogate, one mile and a quarter in circumference, and sixteen yards in breadth, was laid out under the inspection of Col. Clement Wolfley, and finished in the year 1793.

ONE mile from High-Harrogate, is

## HARLOW-HILL,

[*Here Low, i. e. The Soldier's Hill*\*.] From whence the prospect is exceedingly extensive, and abounds with all the rich variety of landscape imagination can conceive.

ABOUT the year 1769, six acres of land were imposed here, and planted with various sorts of fir-trees, which are now growing apace, and form a very pleasing object on the summit of this once peril mountain.

WHEN the ground was dug up for the planting of these trees, several portable mill stones, called querns, were found here; and tradition says, a British prince once encamped here. A cottage, called Pendragon's Castle, was standing till within these few years, about two hundred yards south of this plantation. Uter Pendragon gained a complete victory over the Saxons, near York, in the year 490. That he might encamp here about that time, is not improbable; the situation is one of the strongest in the county.

ONE

---

\* Thoresby's Ducat. Lead.

ONE mile and a half from Harlow-hill, is

## PANNAL,

ANCIENTLY called Rosehurst\*, perhaps from its abounding with that sort of briar which produces the *cynorrhodon* or wild-rose. It might afterwards be named Pannal, from Pen-Hall, *i. e.* a mansion on the top of a hill†. The church here is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Robert of Knaresbrough. The first minister that occurs is John Brown, one of the brethren of the house of St. Robert, 1348: and in the following year, viz. May 19, 1349, the church was given by the Earl of Cornwall to the brethren of the said Priory. It is valued in the king's books at 12l. 8s. 1cd yearly tenths, 10s. 6d.—William Maunby and John Westcote added to this church in the year 1716, lands to the value of 323l.—The incumbent is now patron, and its present annual value 140l. The nave of the church was rebuilt and neatly finished in the year 1772. The steeple and choir are very ancient; in the south window of the latter, in painted glass, is a crozier patee gules and azure, above which is the figure of a large gothic building, perhaps the gateway of the Priory of Knaresbrough, the brethren of which were patrons of this church, and being of the Order of the

---

\* By contraction, *Rossett*.

† There is a house at present standing in this village called *Hill-top-Hall*.



the Trinity, they wore the above-mentioned cross on the outside of their white habit, coloured as above, red and blue.

TRADITION says, that King Charles I. passing by this village, in the month of Feb. 1646-7, on his way from Newcastle to London, had his high-crowned hat struck from his head, by riding too near the boughs of a large tree: we are shown the place where the tree stood \*, and informed that the owner, being a true loyalist, immediately caused its branching honours to be levelled with the ground.

THE family of PANNAL, bore for their arms, argent, a bend sable.

ONE mile from Pannal, is an eminence, called.

## HORN BANK,

ON which were lately discovered the remains of several entrenchments, forming three distinct inclosures, two of a square, and one of a circular form. Not far from these entrenchments, which were probably of Danish origin, was found in May, 1787, a large boss of a bridle, with several other fragments of gilt brass.

IN

---

\* About five hundred yards above Burn Bridge, betwixt Bat and Pannal-Ash.

IN some parts of this ground, below the above-mentioned entrenchments, are places where small temporary furnaces have been used for smelting iron ore; the soil on each place is covered with ashes, amongst which are burnt wood, coal and slag.

SMELTING iron-ore was much practised by the foresters here in ancient times, when the forest abounded with wood, insomuch, that a neighbouring village then called Kirkby, was styled *Kirkb,-ore-blowers*, which name, in the lapse of time, hath been changed to that of *Kirkby-over-blows*.

NEAR Pannil is BECKWITHSHAW, the original seat of the Beckwith family; the last remains of their estate here, was sold out of the family about the year 1753, situated in Brackenthwaite, and purchased by Edwin Lascelles, Esq. of Mr. John Beckwith of Knarelsbrough. Before the Conquest, Gamelbar had two oxgangs of land here. It is a pleasant part of the forest, and still retains some appearance of the *shaw*, or *small wood*, the trees surrounding the farm-houses, and being thinly scattered through the fields.

ONE mile from Beckwith-Shaw, is a very ancient inclosure, called

## HEYWRA-PARK.

*Hey*, an inclosure, and *Wray*, a small brook or stream, in a low marshy situation.] In this park (formerly a royal chase) the men of Killinghall formerly claimed a right of depasturing their cattle, as appears by the following extract from the Records of the Tower of London :

“ It is commanded the Archbishop of York, that he, by good and lawful men of the soke of Knarelbrough and Boroughbridge, who may best know, and are willing to speak the truth, diligently to inquire, If William de Stuteville, when he first recovered the soke of Knarelbrough, dispossessed the men of Killinghall of the pasture of Heywra, of his own will ; and whether the said pasture was in his lordship ; and also, whether the aforesaid men ought to have common right thereon. And if it appear to him, by that inquisition, that the aforesaid William dispossessed these men of the same pasture, solely of his own will, and that the said pasture was not in his lordship, and that they ought to have common-right thereon, it is commanded that he make full seizure of the aforesaid pasture for the above-named men.

“ Given by the king at Knaresburg, 3d day of December, 1227.”

*Claus. 12. Hen. III. M. 14.*

THIS

THIS inclosure contains upwards of two thousand acres, divided into several farms, and hath for near two centuries, been in the possession of the Ingilby family; Sir JOHN INGILBY, Bart. being the present owner.

AT the west-end of this ancient inclosure, situated on the point of a hill, are the remains of a strong tower, with suitable out works; the foundations and part of the gateway only remaining. Its dimensions appear to have been an exact square, each side measuring fifty feet; the ditch, in some places, is twenty-four feet deep, and five hundred feet in circumference; in the valley below, are the remains of a garden and fish-pond.

AMONGST the names of the jurors, on an inquest taken at Knaresbrough, in the year 1368, appears that of Thomas in the Wray. It is very probable that this chateau was erected about the time of the first cultivation of the park, and that it was the residence of the lord's bailiff or principal tenant.—West of these ruins, on the opposite hill, are the remains of a large camp.

ONE mile from Heywra-Park, is

## FEWSTON.

THIS village probably takes its name from the Norman *Fuist*, which signifies large and lofty trees and for which this part of the forest might have

once been remarkable The church here was given to the brethren of the house of St. Robert, at Knaresbrough, about the year 1351. The first minister that occurs is William Plesitz, anno 1234. It is a vicarage, and now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor;—its present annual value, 70*l*.

FIVE miles from Fewston is

### HAMSTIIWAITE.

[*Ham*, a village; and *Towaitte*, a field cleared of wood ] This town was parcel of the possessions of the Lords Tiptoft. It is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Nidd. The church dedicated to Thomas a Becket, was anciently appendant to the mother church of Burgh. The patronage belonged to the Stutvilles, Lords of Knaresbrough, and afterwards to Richard Earl of Cornwall, who gave the advowson to the House of St. Robert.—The first minister that occurs as vicar is John Flour, 1280. It is a vicarage, and the incumbent is now patron, and the present annual value 130*l*. There were anciently two chantries in this church, one dedicated to St. Syth, the other to the Virgin Mary and St. Anne.

ONE mile from Hamsthwaite is

## CLINT.

THE name seems to be derived from the German *Klingh*, which signifies the side of a hill, and corresponds exactly with its situation.

HERE was the ancient seat of the BECKWITH family, who bore for their arms, argent, a chevron, between three hinds' heads erased, gules; and appear to be descended from Gamelbar, lord of the manor of Beckwith, and many other places; who, in the time of Edward the Confessor, had three carucates of land in Clint. Hamond Beckwith was seised of the lordship of Clint, with the manor of Beckwith and Beckwith-Shaw, in the year 1319. He married a daughter of Sir Philip Tylney.

WILLIAM BECKWITH, Esq. married a daughter of Sir Gerrard Uffert.

THOMAS BECKWITH, Esq. married a daughter of John Sawley, Esq. 1381.

ADAM BECKWITH was living in the year 1381.

WILLIAM BECKWITH, 1443

SIR WILLIAM BECKWITH, of Clint, Knight, was seised also of the manor of Beckwith and Beckwith-Shaw, in the year 1480.

PART of the old mansion, the seat of the Beckwiths is yet remaining here, called Clint-Hall, a  
very

very ancient stone building, with an arched portal, situated on a high hill, commanding a most extensive prospect. The moat that once surrounded this mansion is still discernable.

SIR SOLOMON SWALE resided in Clint about the year 1613, when he surveyed the forest of Knaresbrough, in order to have it inclosed: according to his survey, the forest then contained 28151 acres.

THIS place gave name to a family, some of whom still remain in this county.

WILLIAM CLINT founded the chantry of St. James at Ripon.

JOHN CLINT founded a chantry at Ripon, called Lady Church.

THE Roman road from Ilkley over this forest separated into two branches at this place, the one leading to Catterick, the other to Aldbrough.

EDWARD EARL of CORNWALL granted to the monks of Fountains, *Houfe-lore* and *Hley-lore* in his woods within the forest of Knaresbrough. He likewise gave them the bees and the honey found in his woods, and also leave to inclose the wood of Brimem; but yet in such manner, that the beasts of the forest might pass into and out of it.

Two miles from Clint is

## KILLINGHALL,

IN Doomsday-Book, called *Chenihalle*, i. e. *Kennel-ball*; probably a place where the hounds which belonged to the lord of the manor were kept. It was for some centuries the seat of the family of Pulleyn. Captain John Levens, who lived in the reign of Charles I. having, in the latter part of his life, quitted the army, became one of the people called Quakers, and retired to this peaceful solitude, where he ended his days, in the year 1668. He and his two sons are interred in an orchard here; and, perhaps, no places are more proper to bury our dead in, than our gardens, groves, or airy fields. This custom is of the highest antiquity; the Greeks, or Eastern Christians, do not bury in churches.

At this day, the house still bears the name of Levens's-Hall. The mansion of the Pulleyns, with some other stately buildings formerly at this place, have been suffered to decay, and out of their materials, farm-houses and their offices are erected: heaps of ruins, covered with grass, mark the place where two of those mansions stood. A porter's lodge is seen at the end of a barn, the lower part of which, being thirteen feet square, and having two arched gateways, is now converted into a cow-house, while the chamber above, with an ornamental ceiling, serves the purpose of a dove-cote.

THERE



THERE was a family of the name of Killinghall, seated at Middleton St. George, in the county of Durham, for many centuries, the only one of that name in the kingdom, but became extinct about 1763; they probably came from hence. Arms—gules a bend raguled, argent, between three garbs of the second.

IN the year 1319, a grant was obtained by the owners of an IRON FORGE in this forest, of all the dry wood and leafless trees to be found therein.

KING HENRY VI. granted a right of common in this forest to the Prior of Bolton, which was to extend from Washburne-Head and Timble, unto the *Eyle* of the said water.

THE Abbot of Fountains had also a grant of common, which was to extend from Washburne to Blawathe, and thence to Plumpton-Gate; thence to Barlet Saile; thence to Darley Beck, and from thence to the water of Nidd.

THE Prior and the Abbot each opened mines for lead-ore on their respective grounds, which gave great offence to the foresters in general, and occasioned numberless complaints. The foresters, not being able to prevent the monks from getting lead-ore, endeavoured to possess themselves of the same advantage, and obtained a grant to open mines for lead-ore at Middletong, Mongagill, Craven-Crofs, Greenhow, &c. and worked several shafts with good

effect. The Prior of Bolton, enraged at their success, and eager to make reprisals for former injuries done to his lead-works, employed a number of riotous persons, who made forcible entry into the premises, and took away the oar cast in the mine, and did other damage on the 6th of March, 1529: The sufferers complained against the Prior and his adherents, obtained a commission of inquiry, directed to Sir William Mauleverer and others, who, repairing to the forest for the execution thereof, were met by a great number of men of the Prior's party, who threatened the commissioners, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that they could not with safety proceed on the business at that time: These disputes at length ended in favour of the Abbot and Prior, and the foresters were obliged to submit.

IN 1731, two pigs of lead were discovered on Hayshaw-moor, in the manor of Dacre, on the estate of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley; one is preserved by the family, the other was presented to the British Museum. They are both inscribed with raised capitals: "IMPERATORE CÆSARE DOMITIANO AUGUSTO CONSULE SEPTIMUM." This was cast in the year 87. On one side is the word "BRIG," signifying that it came from the country of the Brigantes. Several of these pigs of lead have been found with imperial inscriptions, in different parts of the kingdom; by which it is clear, that the government then took the mineral concerns into their own hands, and had their stamp-masters in proper places

aces. On this forest, some years ago, was found a large medal, inscribed, "IO. KENDAL RHODI TURCUPELARIUS TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURCORUM. MCCCCLXXX." On one side is his head, and on the other his arms. The legend informs us, that John Kendal was present at the siege of Rhodes, when Mahomet the Great in vain attempted to reduce that fortress in the year 1480.—The office of GRAND TURCOPOLIER, or Colonel of the Cavalry, belonged particularly to the English nation.—Engraved in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodienfis.

In the year 1613, a grant was obtained by Sir Solomon Swale for the inclosure of this forest, who accordingly surveyed it for that purpose; but, from some unforeseen obstacle, was unable to carry his plan into execution.

DURING the civil war in the reign of Charles I. and all the time of the inter-regnum, the ROYAL FORESTS, in particular, suffered so considerably, that many extensive ones were so entirely stripped of their wood, as to have scarce any memorial left but their names. The boundaries of this forest were anciently perambulated every three years by the constable of Knarelsbrough Castle, and the most respectable men amongst the foresters, each on horseback, having a boy behind him of about ten years of age. The last perambulation was made in the year 1767; soon after which, namely, in 1770, an act of parliament was

was obtained for its division and inclosure\*, since that time, great part of the forest has undergone a very pleasing and happy alteration, and though the expences of bringing some parts of it into a state of cultivation have been much greater than the owners expected, yet, upon the whole, this improvement cannot fail of being beneficial to the community in general.

In making drains in some of the marshy places here, have been discovered the trunks of large trees, sunk below the surface at different depths, of different sorts of wood, as oak, fir, &c. which are supposed by some writers to be the effects of the deluge, and by others to have been cut down by the Romans, to prevent the continual depredations the Britons made upon them, from their thick woods and impassable marshes, intercepting their provisions and killing their convoys. This occasioned public orders for destroying the woods that screened these plunderers, in which service the Emperor Severus (who died at York) is said to have lost fifty thousand men.

It appears they were destroyed partly by fire, and partly by the axe, as evident marks of the tool are seen on some of them, and burnt wood and fir-cones are frequently found in those places.

FOSSIL

---

\* Twenty-eight thousand acres were inclosed.

FOSSIL representations of various kinds of shells are found in the middle of stones dug from a quarry at a place called Knox, near Harrogate, and other parts of this forest: Also the *cornu ammonis*, or ammonite stone, of different sizes. Fossils, representing trunks of yew, the fir, and several other trees, or broken in short lengths, of four or five inches long, and about three or four inches in diameter, are frequently found here. They are called by some, petrifications; by others, *lusus Naturæ*; and many have been the arguments used in support of this opinion, by Woodward, Lister, Camerarius, Scholten, and others; yet, after all these conjectures, we must leave them unaccounted for, and acknowledge that they must be ranked amongst the mysteries of Nature, which elude all human researches.

THE most extraordinary and unaccountable phenomena seem to be, that of living animals being found in the middle of blocks of stone; and yet, wonderful as such circumstances may appear, many instances of the truth thereof are well attested in this and other parts of the kingdom. In the year 1776, a workman, digging for limestone on Thistle-hill, near Knaresbrough, discovered a live toad in the middle of a rock, some feet below the surface, which died soon after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and of a darker colour than these reptiles usually are; had but three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth.

MR.

MR. WILLIAM PULLAN, of Blubber-Houfes, in this forest, having occasion, in the year 1761, to break a stone, which was about four feet square, found a living serpent fifteen inches long, inclosed in the middle of the block; its back was of a dark brown, and the belly of a silver colour; the oval cavity in which this reptile lay, was about twelve inches long, and fix wide. In a stone quarry, Harwood, was found, about thirty years ago, eighteen feet below the surface, a stag's horn inclosed in the solid rock. This horn was in the possession of Mr. Joshua Craven, late of Harwood.

HERE are also found many of the ancient domestic mill-stones, called querns, consisting of one circular flat stone of about eighteen inches diameter upon which was placed the upper-stone, nearly shaped like a sugar-loaf, with a hole quite through the middle from top to bottom; on the side was a handle fixed. The whole was placed on a cloth and the grinder poured in the corn with one hand and with the other turned the upper-stone with a rapid motion, while the meal run out at the sides and fell upon the cloth. This method of grinding was exceedingly tedious, and would employ two pairs of hands four hours to grind one bushel of corn — As most of the upper-stones have a piece broken off the sides of each, it is probable they were all rendered useless by order of the lord of each manor after the invention of wind and water-mills.

THIS forest abounded with wild-boars, the red fallow deer, and other animals of chase. Free egress and ingress are reserved for the wild beasts, in certain lands adjoining to this forest, granted to the Priory of Knaresbrough, and confirmed to them by Edward II. as appears by the following extract from the charter: "*salvis nobis et heredibus nostris bestiis nostris silvestribus, ita quod liberum habeant introitum et exitum sicut prius habere consueverunt in prædictis.*"

THE fox, hare, and badger, the black and red partridge, grey and green plover, curlew, and snipe, the wild-duck and widgeon, still afford ample amusement for the sportsman in different parts of the forest.

In the unimproved parts, particularly on the open moor about Harrogate, great numbers of young oaks are seen springing up every summer; which, were they not cropped by the cattle, would, probably, in the course of years, restore to this place the appearance it had many centuries ago.

STAGE

## STAGE III.

*Harrogate to Bilton-Park.—Conyngham-House.—  
 Scriven.—Scotton.—Farnham.—Coppgrove.—  
 Brereton.—Nidd.—Ripley.*

ONE mile east from High-Harrogate is a bridge over a small brook; called Star-Beck; about two hundred yards on the right of this bridge are two springs, formerly in great repute, but now quite neglected; the distance betwixt these springs is only eighteen yards, and yet one of them is a sulphur water, and the other a chalybeate. These were called the Knarelbrough Spaws.

HALF a mile from hence, on the left of the road leading to Knarelbrough, is

## BILTON,

PROBABLY derived from the British *Bilain*, farmer; a tenant in villenage. PETER SLINGSBY Esq resided here about the year 1500. Captain WILLIAM SLINGSBY, also, in 1571. The family of Stockdale were afterwards lords of this place for more than one hundred years, who bore for their arms—Ermine, on a bend sable, three pheons argent.



in the sinister chief, an escallop shell guises — Crest, a talbot passant, proper.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, of Greenhammerton, was living in 1506. He had a numerous issue; amongst whom was Thomas Stockdale of Bilton-Park.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, Esq. Member in Parliament for Knaresbrough, obiit 1693.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE, Esq. represented the borough of Knaresbrough in several Parliaments, obiit 1713.

FROM the family of Stockdale, this estate passed, by sale, to that of Watson. John Farside Watson being the present possessor. This gentleman is descended from John Farside, of Farside, in Scotland, who came into England in the reign of James the First, and was made bowbearer in the forest of Pickering, in the county of York; he chiefly resided at Filingdale, in Whitby-Strand, and bore for his arms, gules, a fess or, between three bezants. Bilton-Hall has every advantage of situation, and commands a fine extensive prospect.

IN the park is a fine spring of sulphur water, also several petrifying springs, near which are found mosses and other vegetable substances, on which incrustations have been formed. Marble, alabaster, and coal, are likewise found in different parts of this estate.

GAMELEAR had in Bilton, before the conquest, three carucates and a half of land, and as much arable as was sufficient for two ploughs. Gilbert Tyson had these lands, 20th William I. and they were then uncultivated or waste, only Bilton paid 3s. rent.

PROCEEDING towards Knaresbrough, observe within half a mile of the town, a vista of considerable length formed by the trees on each side the road, and terminated by an elegant mansion, the seat of James Collins, Esq. In the back ground is seen Claro-Hill, wooded to the very summit, and the Temple in Allerton Park; from hence the scene is beautifully varied, till you arrive at the bridge, near which is

## CONYNGHAM-HOUSE,

FORMERLY CALLED

## COGHILL-HALL,

SITUATED on a small elevation above the river Nidd; the length of the south-front is one hundred and thirty feet, and that of the east, eighty feet. In the course of the buildings are five projections, forming so many large bow windows, from which the TOWN and CHURCH of Knaresbrough, the stately ruins of the CASTLE, the BRIDGE over the river, with BELMONT WOOD, and BILTON PARK, compose a most beautiful landscape.

The

THE DINING ROOM is thirty two feet by eighteen.  
THE DRAWING ROOM is thirty one by twenty four.  
THE MUSIC ROOM is twenty two by sixteen.  
THE LIBRARY is twenty by twenty.

THE Lawn falls gently towards the river, on the bank of which a fine gravel walk winds through a thick grove, to a retired and pleasing spot called the HERMITAGE, where a rustic cell, built of stones and moss, is placed near a natural cascade, which the river forms by falling over a ridge of rocks; from hence the walk is carried up the hill, winding through a variety of flowering shrubs and evergreens, to the front of the house. The meadows, wood, and water, which lie below and opposite the shrubbery, afford some views scarce to be equalled in the extensive lawns of Studley, or amidst the wild and Alpine scenery of Hagfall.

THIS house for several centuries belonged to the Coghill family, but was purchased of Sir John Thomas Coghill, Bart. with 51 acres of land, by The Right Honourable the Countess of Conyngham, in the year 1795.

HALF a mile from hence is

## SCRIVEN-HALL\*.

A seat of the ancient family of the Slingsbys, pleasantly situated in the park, on the right of the road leading from Knaresbrough to Ripley. It has undergone many alterations: Some additions were made to it in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a suit of rooms then finished, were first occupied by Thomas the Seventh Earl of Northumberland, brother to Lady Mary Slingsby. The new front was added, with many other improvements, and the road made through the park †, by Sir Henry Slingsby, about the year 1730.

A winding walk, near a mile in extent, leads from the west-side of the house through a very fine wood of elm and beech trees, whose foliage uniting above, forms a most pleasing solitary shade, rendered still more agreeable by the distant clamour of the rookery, and the soft notes of the plaintive stock-doves.

THE family of Scriven descended from GAMEL, the KING'S FOWLER, settled here soon after the conquest.

\* Scriven; the residence of the Schrieve or Sheriff of the district, who (in Saxon times) held his scyregemot or court twice a year, as the Sheriff's Turn is at this day.

† Anciently styled Heal Park (Heal, Sax. *Heal*, Hall) q. d. Hall Park.

conquest. They bore for their arms—argent, a chevron between two lions faces, in chief, gules, and a bugle horn in base.—BALDWIN, son of Gamel, was Forester of the forest and parks of Knaresbrough.

HENRY, the Forester of Knaresbrough, son and heir of Baldwin, married Emma, daughter of Robert de Merkington, temp. Henry III. by whom he had issue Baldwin the Forester, who died without issue, and Thomas de Scriven.

THIS Henry the Forester gave certain lands in Merkington, with Adam de Merkington and all his family, cattle, and goods to the Monks of Fountains Abbey.

THOMAS DE SCRIVEN, Forester of Knaresbrough and Feodary\*, in the year 1273, married Agnes, daughter of John de Walkingham, sister and heiress of Sir Alan and Adam de Walkingham, by whom he had issue Rodolphus, who died without issue. Mabella 31st Edward I. Margaretta 31st Edward I. and Henry de Scriven, Forestarius 9th of Edward II. who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Caperun, of Scotton, by whom he had Joanna, daughter and co-heiress, married to William de Slingby. Henry de Scriven, anno 31,  
M 3 Edward

---

\* Feodary; the Seneschal or Prime Steward, who received the customary fees of the Lords, Aids, Reliefs, Herriots, &c.—*Kennet.*

Edward I. petitioned the King, for that he and his ancestors had enjoyed the office of Foresters of the Forest of Knaresbrough, and had belonging to the same 6d. per diem, and common of pasture in the said Forest and the parks of Hey and Bilton before the said parks were inclosed, and after the inclosure of those parks, for all the beasts of their own breed, except sheep and goats; and that they were now interrupted in the enjoyment of the above privileges by Sir Miles Stapleton, the Steward of Knaresbrough.

IN answer to the said petition, it was in the Exchequer Chamber, on the 31st of Edward I. decreed, that the petitioner shall continue to enjoy without interruption all the aforesaid privileges, and also shall take from the King's woods there, all reasonable house-bote, hey-bote\*, &c. that he may have occasion for; so as he do not cut down any oak, ash, or hazel, or any tree growing or bearing fruit. It was also granted, that he should have pasture in the park of Bilton, for his oxen used in the plough, and his milk kyne.

ANNO 1, Edward II. Henry de Scriven was again interrupted in the enjoyment of these privileges, by command of Peter de Gaveston, then Earl of Cornwall, but after an inquisition taken, it was found, that Gamellus, ancestor of the said Henry, had enjoyed

---

\* *House-bote*—Wood for the house use.—

*Hey-bote*—Wood for repairing of Hays, hedges, or fences.

oyed the same, and also the office of Forester of the forest, and keeper of the parks of Knarebrough.— All these immunities were confirmed to William de Slingsby, who married Joanna, daughter and heir of the said Henry de Scriven, anno 1357.

JOHN the son of William de Slingsby, married Agnes de North Stodligh, heiress of William the son of Simon de Stodligh. Temp. Ed. I.

WILLIAM DE SLINGSBY de Stodligh, married Joanna, heiress of Henry de Scriven\*, anno 11th of Ed. III. and succeeded to the office of Forester of the forest and parks of Knarebrough. He had issue Richard, who died S. P. 31st of Edward III. and Gilbert.

GILBERT SLINGSBY, second son, married the daughter of William Calverley, Esq. and had issue William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, married the daughter of Thomas Banks, of Whixley, Esq. and had issue Richard.

RICHARD SLINGSBY, Esq. married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John or William Nesfield, of Nesfield, by whom he had the manors of Scotton, Brearton, and Thorp, and had issue William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, living 20th Henry VI. married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Plompton, of Plomp-

---

\* Since this marriage the Slingsbys have borne the arms of Scriven,

Plompton, Knight, and had issue, William, John, Robert, Thomas, and Agnes, married to Thomas Knaresbrough,

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, of Scriven, Esq. son and heir, married Janet, daughter of Sir John Melton, of Aston, Knight, and had issue John.

JOHN SLINGSBY, of Scriven, Esq. son and heir, chief forester of Knaresbrough, who married Joan, daughter of William or Walter Calverley, Esq. and had issue, John, Jane, (prioress of Nun-Monkton) Margery, wife of John Coghill, and Margaret, wife of William Tancred, Esq.

JOHN SLINGSBY, Esq. son and heir, married Margery, daughter of Simon Pooley, of Radley, in Suffolk, and had issue, Thomas, John, Marmaduke, Peter \*, Simon, Anne, wife of Thomas Swale, Esq. Margery, wife of Walter Pulleyn, of Scotton, Esq. Isabel, married to Thomas Langton, of Harrogate, Esq.

THOMAS SLINGSBY, Esq. of Scriven, son and heir, married Joan, daughter of Sir John Mallory, Knight, of Studley, in com. Ebor. and had issue, Sir Francis, Marmaduke, Charles, (a clergyman) William, Peter, Thomas, Joan, wife of William Basforth, of Thormanby; Dorothy, wife of Francis Tancred, of Boroughbridge; Anne, married to Robert

---

\* This Peter was father of Anthony Slingsby, Esq. Governor of Zutphen, in the Low Countries, who was advanced to the degree of an English Baronet, October 23, 1628; but dying without issue, in 1630, the title in this branch became extinct.



Robert Byrmand, of Knarelbrough, Esq. and Elizabeth, married to Christopher Conyers, of Hornby, Esq.

SIR FRANCIS SLINGSBY, Knight, of Scriven, son and heir, died Anno Dom. 1600. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Percy, Knight, second brother to Henry Earl of Northumberland, she died 1593: They had issue, nine sons and three daughters, 1st, Thomas, drowned in the river Nidd, aged 3, S. P. 2d, Francis, and 3d Henry, both died young; 4th, Sir Henry; 5th, Arthur, who died S. P. 1588; 6th, Charles; 7th, Sir William; 8th, Sir Guildford Slingsby, Knight, comptroller of the Navy, whose son, Sir Arthur, was created a Baronet by King Charles II. at Brussels, June 24, 1627, which title is extinct; 9th, Sir Francis Slingsby, Knight\*, of Kilmore, in com. Cork, Ireland; he was Constable of Holyboling Castle, in com. Cork, and one of the King's Council in Munster. Eleanor and Anne both died young, and Catharine.

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, Knt. fourth, but eldest surviving son and heir, was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, both of James I. died December 1634. He married Frances, daughter of William Vavasour, of Welton, Esq. by Frances his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knight, and had issue, 1st, William, killed at Florence, and left no issue; 2d, Sir Henry; 3d, Thomas, died in France, unmarried.

---

\* For several extraordinary instances of this gentleman's military prowess, see Stafford's *Patata Hibernia*.

unmarried; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Knight; Mary, wife of Sir Walter Bethel, Knight; Catharine, married to Sir John Fenwick; Alice, to Thomas Waterton, Esq. Frances, to Bryan Stapleton, Esq. and Eleanor, to Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt.

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, eldest surviving son and heir, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and was Member in Parliament for Knaresbrough, 1640; colonel in the king's service during the whole time of the civil war, and spent a great part of his ample fortune in the service of his sovereign. He was frequently in action during the war, and after the death of Charles, was ever solicitous for the restoration of his son. He was long a prisoner at Hull; and was tried for contracting with some officers to deliver up one of the block-houses in that garrison, for the service of Charles II.—Cromwell, who was informed that the royalists throughout the kingdom were intent upon a scheme to restore the king, was resolved to intimidate that party, by sacrificing Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewit. They were brought before the High Court of Justice, where Lisle presided, the jurisdiction whereof they denied, but were condemned without any ceremony. Sir Henry was a man of deeds, rather than words: He said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold; persisted in his loyalty, and told the people that he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded the 8th of June, 1658. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Bellasyfe, the first Viscount Fauconberg, by whom he had issue, Sir Thomas, Henry, and Barbara, who

was married to Sir John Talbot of Lacock\*, in Wilts, Knight; and Catharine, wife of Sir John Fenwick, Knight.

SIR THOMAS SLINGSBY, Bart. son and heir, was high-sheriff of Yorkshire, 14th of Charles II. married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Craddock, by whom he had issue, Sir HENRY, who died S. P. 1692; Sir THOMAS; and Barbara, who had three husbands; 1st, Sir Richard Mauleverer, Baronet; 2d, John Lord Arundel, and 3d, Thomas Earl of Pembroke. Sir THOMAS SLINGSBY, Bart. succeeded his brother Sir Henry, and married Sarah, daughter of John Savile, of Methley, Esq. by whom he had issue, SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, who died 1763, S. P. Sir THOMAS SLINGSBY succeeded Sir Henry his brother, but died unmarried, January 18, 1765; and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir SAVILE SLINGSBY, Baronet, who also died unmarried, 1780. CHARLES SLINGSBY, Esq. the younger brother married Miss Turner, and had issue, THOMAS TURNER SLINGSBY, and Sarah; Sir Savile had also two sisters; 1st, Mary, who was maid of honour to Queen Anne, and married to Thomas Duncombe, of Helmsley, Esq. and, 2d, Barbara.

SIR THOMAS TURNER SLINGSBY, the present Baronet, was high-sheriff in 1785. His first lady was Miss Catharine Buckley, by whom he had issue, Thomas, born January 10, 1775, and Charles, born  
March

---

\* The original picture from whence Vertue engraved his print, is in the possession of this family.

March 17, 1777; his second lady was Miss Mary Slingsby, by whom he has no issue.

*Arms.*—Quarterly Scriven and Slingsby, over all argent, a saltire azure, surmounted by a shield or, bearing within a double tressure, a lion rampant gules, being the badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

*Crest.*—On a wreath argent and gules, a lion passant vert.

*Supporters.*—On the dexter, an unicorn pearl, horn, mane, hoofs, collar, and chain, topaz. On the sinister, a savage proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

*Motto.*—"Veritas Liberavit."

NEAR the village of Scriven is an eminence, called

## CONYNG-GARTH,

[i. e. *The King's Inclosure.*] This piece of ground is about six hundred yards in length, and two hundred in breadth, nearly encompassed on three sides by a precipice, and on the remaining part, the want of the precipice is supplied by various terraces cut in the side of the hill, rising above each other; a mode of fortification very common amongst the northern nations in ancient times. The name of this hill, its form, and situation render it very probable that here some Saxon monarch with his army  
were

were formerly encamped \*. On a rising ground, about half a mile from hence, were found, some years ago, by men digging for gravel, five or six human skeletons laid side by side, with each a small urn placed at its head. These were probably Saxons, interred according to ancient custom at some distance from the camp; the small vessel found with each, was, perhaps, the lachrymatory, which usually contained the tears shed by the friends of the departed, on such mournful occasions.

ABOUT half a mile further westward, on the left of the road leading from Knaresbrough to Ripley, are some entrenchments, called

### GATES-HILL CAMP,

SITUATED two hundred feet above the river Nidd, to which, on one side, the descent is very steep. The area of the camp, within the entrenchments, measures in length three hundred and eighty feet, and is two hundred feet wide, it would not conveniently contain more than one thousand men. The high insulated hill is characteristic of almost every Danish camp. At what time, or by whom this was formed, is not certainly known; though it is supposed that Lord Fairfax encamped here the latter end of the

N

year

---

\* At a small distance from hence is a piece of ground, called *Market Flat*—probably the place where provisions were brought to supply the camp.

year 1644, before he stormed the town of Knarcsbrough, and during the siege of the castle there.

PROCEEDING from Gates-Hill, one mile towards Ripley, on the right, is the village of

## SCOTTON,

PLEASANTLY situated, and formerly the residence of some families of note. Its first inhabitants were probably from Scotland, as its name implies, and may have once belonged to the Scots Monastery at Ripon, which was dissolved by Wilfrid, about the year 676. Robert de Bruis had two carucates of land here, 20th of William I. This nobleman, from whom the Kings of Scotland, and the illustrious family of Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, are descended, was a person of such valour, and so much confided in by William Duke of Normandy, that, after his victory over King Harold, he sent him to subdue the northern parts of this realm, and rewarded him with no less than forty-three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the North-Riding of that county, whereof the manor and castle of Skelton, in Cleveland, was the capital of his barony. In the third of King Stephen, he and his son Adam, with all the force they could raise, joined the northern Barons at Northallerton, against the King of Scotland; but Robert, having received great favours from that king, he, with the assent of the English army, had leave to go to him, which he did, and endeavoured to dissuade him from battle.

but

but returning without success, immediate orders were given for the onset; and, both armies engaging, the Scots were entirely defeated. He died 6th Stephen, 1141.

SCOTLANDUS DE SCOTTON gave a carucate and a half of land, in Ripley and Ulcotes, to the Monks of Fountains Abbey.

ROGER DE SCOTTON gave all his lands in the marsh of Scotton to the said abbey.

ADE DE SCOTTON, temp. Hen. III.

THE family of CAPERUN, also resided here, temp. Hen. III. when William de Caperun, of Scotton, married Alicia, co-heiress of Ade de Scotton

RICHARD, son of WILLIAM CAPERUN, married Alicia, heiress of Robert de Brereton, temp. Ed. I.

HENRY, the forester of Scriven, married Alicia, co-heiress of Richard Caperun de Scotton, temp. Edward II.

IN a controversy between John Duke of Lancaster, commonly called John of Gaunt, on the one part, and William de Gargrave and Hykedon de Blingsby, who had married the two daughters and heirs of William de Nesfield\* on the other part, concerning the lordships of Brereton, Scotton, and Thorp. The Duke claimed by purchase, and the two heirs under an entail. This dispute was referred to the decision of twelve of the best knights and esquires nearest Scotton, in the year 1287.

N 2

IN

---

\* The chapel of St. Mary in Scotton, was endowed by William de Nesfield, May 13, 1349.

IN later times, this village became the residence of the PERCYs and PULLEYNS, whose mansions, still remaining, are converted into farm houses.—Percys' is now the property of the Rev. William Roundell, and retains many marks of antiquity about it; in the hall, upon the ceiling, is the ancient arms of that renowned family, viz.—A lion rampant, quartered with three lucies or pike-fish, hauriant.—The crescent also appears in several places. The house where the Pulleyns resided, is the property of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, Bart. It is a very large building, but hath undergone so thorough a repair, that scarce any marks of antiquity remain about it. At the lower end of the town, on the left, is a large field, with a few scattered trees, that give it the appearance of a park; its present name is the Lambers, probably a corruption of l'Ombres, the shades, or the groves.

THE burying-ground at Scotton was given for the use of the people called Quakers, by William and Edward Watkinson, of Bradley, near Skipton, in Craven, anno 1670.

HERE are three tomb-stones, with inscriptions, to the memories of Ann Watkinson, obiit 1670.—George Watkinson, husband to the aforesaid Ann, obiit 1670.—William Watkinson, 1675—

ONE

---

\* The last of the Percys of Scotton was John, the son of Francis Percy, who left Scotton, and settled at Stubbs Walden, near Pontefract, and was living in 1665.



ONE mile from Scotton is

## FARNHAM,

A SMALL village; the church is a vicarage, and rated in the King's books at 6l. 12s 1d. It formerly belonged to the Priory de Bello Valle, in the county of Lincoln. James Collins and Robert Hervey, Esqrs are now patrons. Its present annual value is 15l. Here are no monuments of ancient date, except two altar-tombs in the churchyard, one inscribed to the memory of Nicholas Bickerdike, and the other to Jane his wife, date, 1684. This family were formerly lords of Burton-Leonard; the last male heir was Thomas Bickerdike, Esq. whose only daughter and heiress married Robert Hervey, Esq. in the year 1787.

*Arms.*—Or, on a saltire gules, a cinquefoil argent between four eaglets displayed, vert.

*Crest.*—On a wreath or and gules, an eagle displayed vert.

A FAMILY of the name of FARNHAM, bore for their arms—Quarterly, argent and azure, four crescents counterchanged.

THE family of WALKINGHAM were anciently lords of this town, who bore for their arms—Vaire, two bars, gules.

SIR ALAIN DE WALKINGHAM, was living about the year 1273, whose sister and sole heiress married Thomas de Scriven.

THE family mansion was situated in a valley, on the right of the road leading from Farnham to Walkingham-Hill, the avenue formed of two rows of aged oaks, thro' which the road led from the foot of the hill to the house, is yet discernible. The traces of the foundations of the building measure forty-six yards in length, and thirty-four in depth. Two round heaps of ruins (covered with grass and weeds) seem to mark the scites of two circular towers, that included betwixt them the whole length of the front. The moat, that once surrounded this edifice, is remembered, by persons now living, to have been wide and deep. The chapel stood at some distance from the house, in a place still called Chapel Garth. The remains of the stables and other offices, with the gardens and fish-ponds, are very evident.

IN the year 1757, a copper-mine was opened at Farnham, which, for want of proper management, failed of success. In the year 1787, died John Wood, an inhabitant of this village, at the age of a hundred and two.

ABOUT one mile and a half from hence is

## COPGROVE,

THE seat of HENRY DUNCOMBE, Esq. late Member in Parliament for the county of York: the house stands on a rising ground; its south front is  
 ninety

nety feet long; over the entrance is a pediment, supported by four square pilasters.

## THE DINING-ROOM

Is thirty feet by twenty, hung round with a great variety of fine prints, copied from the best masters; the chimney-piece is of excellent marble, and well finished.

## BILLIARD-ROOM,

TWENTY-FOUR feet square. Here are three busts, large as life, BRUTUS, MILTON, and LAURENCE BELLINI, first physician to Cosmo III. Duke of Florence, who died in the year 1703, at the age of sixty. There are also several portraits, finished in a masterly manner, viz. W. MASON, M. A. Sir CECIL WRAY, Bart. WILLIAM WEDDEL, Esq. CHARLES DUNCOMBE, Esq. JOHN DALTON, Esq. of Sleningsford; JOHN GRIMSTON, Esq. and JOHN LORD MUNCASTER.

## DRAWING-ROOM,

Forty feet by twenty. Here are the following pictures: an old man with a book, a most capital picture; three landscapes; three girls playing with each other; three boys playing with a dog; two excellent pieces of ruins, one large intaid table of all the specimens of ancient and modern marbles; over the chimney-piece is the figure of a small wild,

wild-boar, raising himself from the ground, well executed.

### LIBRARY,

TWENTY-FIVE feet by eighteen. A handsome book-case, filled with a well-chosen collection of books, in elegant bindings.

### MR. DUNCOMBE'S LODGING-ROOM.

OVER the chimney-piece is a portrait of HENRY SLINGSBY, Esq. of Slingsby-House, in the Strand, and Kippax, in Yorkshire, master of the mint to Charles II. only son of Sir WILLIAM SLINGSBY; Mr. DUNCOMBE, when a child, painted by his sister; W. MASON, M. A. and CAPTAIN DALTON.

### STRIPED LODGING-ROOM.

HERE are two very good landscapes; a group of wild-ducks; and a fine print of Sir GEORGE SAVILE.

FROM most of the rooms in this elegant mansion, is a pleasing prospect of the lawn, bounded by hilly grounds; on one side of which a fine sheet of water, bordered with wood, winding out of sight, beyond a distant hill, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene.

THE

## THE CHURCH,

Is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael, whereof HENRY DUNCOMBE, Esq. is patron; its clear yearly value 120l. On a brass-plate, fixed against the wall, in the inside of the church, is an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation.

HERE SLEEPS IN THE LORD, JOHN WINCUP, LATE RECTOR OF THIS CHURCH, THE SERVICES OF WHICH HE FAITHFULLY PERFORMED FOR FIFTY-FOUR YEARS; HIS DISPOSITION WAS FRIENDLY AND HOSPITABLE TO ALL, BUT HIS LIBERALITY TO THE POOR WAS GENEROUS AND DIFFUSIVE. AGAINST NO ONE DID HE EVER COMMENCE A SUIT AT LAW, NOR DID ANY PERSON EVER COMMENCE A SUIT AGAINST HIM. HIS LITTLE HABITATION HAVING FOURISHED, UNDER THE DIVINE PROTECTION, FOR FIFTY-TWO YEARS, WITH A WIFE AND FAMILY OF SIX CHILDREN; HE WAS THE FIRST THAT WAS REMOVED FROM THENCE TO THE GRAVE. HIS DEATH HAPPENED ON THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, 1637, IN THE EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

On a neat marble monument, fixed against the north-wall, is inscribed:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. THOMAS LAMPLUGH, A. M. RECTOR OF THIS PARISH. PREBENDARY OF WISTOW, IN THE CATHEDRAL OF YORK, LORD OF THE MANOR OF LAMPLUGH, IN CUMBERLAND, AND THE LAST MALE HEIR OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF LAMPLUGH.— HE WAS THE ONLY SON OF THE REVEREND THOMAS LAMPLUGH, A. M. FORMERLY RECTOR OF BOLTON PERCY, AND ONE OF THE CANONS RESIDENTIARY OF THE SAID CATHEDRAL

BRAL CHURCH, BY HONOR HIS WIFE, THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM CHALONER, OF GUISEBOROUGH, ESQ. HE MARRIED MARY, THE DAUGHTER OF MR. JAMES COLLINS, AND DIED WITHOUT ISSUE, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1783. AGED FIFTY-FIVE YEARS.

AT this village is a cold-bath, which was formerly in great repute, and called St. Mongah's Well. Dr. Clayton, of Lancashire, wrote on its virtues and uses in the year 1697.—See his *Letter in the first edition of Floyer on Cold Baths*. In the second edition of that book are the following observations on this spring: “That people resort here to be cured of fixed pains, whether with or without tumour, rheumatisms, quartans, strains, bruises, rickets, all weakneses of the nerves,” &c.

THEY are immersed at all ages, viz. from six months old to eighty years. Children are twice or thrice dipped in, and immediately taken out again; adults stay in a quarter or near half an hour. They use no preparative physic, nor observe any diet before nor afterwards, but a draught of warm ale or sack.

DISEASED people go from the bath to bed, but the healthful put on their clothes, and go where they please.

THIS well has no appearance of any mineral quality in its water; the principal virtue seems to be its coldness.

BEFORE

BEFORE the Conquest, GOSPATRIC, a northern nobleman, was lord of this village, where he had x carucates of land, three of which were arable. In the 20th of William I. ERNEIS DE BURUN, a Norman, had this manor, whose servant TURSTEN held here one carucate, with one plough and seven villeins. Here was then a church; and the manor, a mile long and half a mile broad, was in the time of King Edward valued at 20s. but at the above-mentioned time, only at 16s.—*Vide Domesday Book.*

Two miles from Coprove is

## BRERETON,

THE seat of a very ancient family of that name, who bore for their arms, argent two bars sable.

ROBERT, son of SIMON DE BRERETON, lord of Brereton, married Helvesia, heiress of Thomas de Lawley, temp. Hen. III.

RICHARD DE BRERETON and ALICE his wife were benefactors to Fountains Abbey. The site of the family mansion, with the remains of the moat, fish-ponds, and gardens, including several acres, are yet discernible in a field called Hall-Garth.

RETURNING from Brereton, and proceeding along the Ripley-road, observe, on the right, the village of

NIDD

## NIDD\*,

THE feat of the ancient family of TRAPPS, who bear for their arms, argent, three caltrops sable, two and one. *Crest*—A man's head couped at the shoulders; a cap of steel, and garnished with a plume of feathers, all proper.

ROBERT TRAPPS, Esq. was living 1526.

HENRY, son and heir of ROBERT, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Robert Byrmand, of Knaref. brough; in whose right he was seised of lands in Knaref. brough, Harrogate, and Nidd.

SIR FRANCIS TRAPPS BYRNAND, Knight, son and heir of Henry, married Mary, daughter of Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

ROBERT TRAPPS BYRNAND, Esq. son and heir of Sir Francis, married Eliza, daughter of Mr. Stephen Taylor; from whom is lineally descended the present owner, FRANCIS TRAPPS, Esq.

THE church here is a vicarage, of which the college of Ripon were anciently patrons; it is now in the gift of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and its present annual value 65l.

ONE mile from Nidd is

## RIPLEY,

[*Ripe-ley*; i. e. a pasture on the bank of a river.  
Befo.

---

\* Neyde is the name of a village in Brabant.



Before the Conquest, Ramchil, Archil, and Merlesuan were lords here, and had amongst them five carucates of land; after that period, Ralph Paganel, a Norman, held it of the king for half a knight's fee. It afterwards came into the possession of the ancient family of Rofs, of whom William de Ripley held two parts of this manor, for half a knight's fee.

SIR THOMAS DE INGILBY, one of the justices of the common pleas, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of — Ripley, of Ripley, Esq. about the year 1378, by which marriage this estate came to the Ingilbys. He left several children, from whom, after a flourishing race of ancestors, was descended

SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, knight and baronet; so created, May 17, 1642. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Bellingham, Knight, and had issue four sons and one daughter.

SIR WILLIAM, the second Baronet, married Margaret, daughter of John Savile, of Methley, in Yorkshire, Esq. (ancestor to the present Earl of Mexborough, of the kingdom of Ireland,) by whom he was father of Sir John, his successor, and five daughters.

SIR JOHN, the third Baronet, who married Mary, daughter of Mr. Johnson, had issue, three sons and one daughter, and was succeeded by his eldest son, 1741-2.

SIR JOHN, the fourth Baronet, obit 1772, unmarried, whereby the title became extinct, but was

revived in the present Baronet, by patent, dated March 24, 1781, and who was appointed high-sheriff of the county in 1782. Married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Wharton Amcotts, Baronet, Member of Parliament for East Retford.

RIPLEY CASTLE hath been much enlarged by the present Baronet, and appears now the spacious hospitable mansion, embattled only for ornament, except the Lodge and the Great Tower, which still retain their original traces of caution, strength, and security. In one of the chambers of the Tower is the following sentence, carved on the frieze of the wainscot :

“ IN the yeire of owre Ld. M.D.L.V. was this  
“ howse buyldyd by Sir Wylliam Inglby, Knight,  
“ Philip and Marie reigning that time.”

THE VESTIBULE is elegantly finished with columns and pilasters of the Doric Order.

THE DINING-ROOM is twenty-eight feet by twenty-three.

THE DRAWING-ROOM thirty feet by twenty-four.

THE BREAKFAST-ROOM twenty-four feet by sixteen.

THE LIBRARY twenty-nine feet by twenty-three.

THE BEST LODGING-ROOM is thirty feet by twenty four, with a recess, and two fluted columns.

THE NURSERY is forty feet by twenty, with a large window, from whence is a fine view of the park and adjacent country.

IN the great staircase is an elegant Venetian window, in the divisions of which, on stained glass, are a series of escutcheons, displaying the principal quar-

quarterings and intermarriages of the Ingilby family, since their settling at Ripley, during a course of four hundred and twenty years, viz.

SIR THOMAS INGILBY and CATHARINE RIPLEY  
 THOMAS INGILBY, Esq. and ALBENORA MOULAY  
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq. and ELYN RA ROUCLIFF  
 THOMAS INGILBY, Esq. and ELENA HOLM  
 WALTER PEDWARDINE, Esq. and CATHARINE INGILBY \*  
 JOHN HOLME, Esq. and JENNET INGILBY \*  
 THOMAS DE LA RIVER, Esq. and ISABEL INGILBY \*  
 SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, Kt. and JOANNA STAPILTON  
 THOMAS BECKWITH, Esq. and ELIZABETH INGILBY  
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq. and MARGARET STRANGWAYS  
 JOHN SUTHILL, Esq. and AGNES INGILBY  
 WILLIAM ARTHINGTON, Esq. and CATHARINE INGILBY  
 SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, Kt. and CATH. STILLINGTON.  
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq. and ALBENORA CONSTABLE  
 SIR ROBERT CONSTABLE, and JANE INGILBY  
 RICHARD GOLDESEBURGH, Esq. }  
 ROBERT WARCUP, Esq. } ANNA INGILBY  
 THOMAS WRIOTHSLEY, Esq. }  
 WILLIAM INGILBY, Esq. and CECILIA TALBOIS  
 SIR WILLIAM INGILBY, Knight, and ANN MALORY  
 JAMES PULLEIN, Esq. and FRANCES INGILBY  
 RICHARD MALTUS and ELIZABETH INGILBY \*  
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq. and ANN CLAPHAM  
 THOMAS INGILBY, Esq. and ALICE LAWSON \*  
 SIR JOHN GASCOIGN, Kt. and ANN INGILBY \*  
 RALPH CRESWELL, Esq. and ELIZABETH INGILBY \*  
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq. and ISABEL TOWNLEY, first;  
     MARY LAKE, second \*  
 ROBERT KILLINGBECK and ANNE INGILBY \*

---

\* Theſe names are not inſerted in the window, though they occur in Thorſby's Ducat. Leod.

RICHARD SHREBURN, Esq. and ISABEL INGILBY  
 Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Kt. and ANN THWAITES, first  
 Sir WM. INGILBY, Kt. and CATH. SMETHELEY. second  
 SAMPSON INGILBY Esq. and JANE LAMBERT †  
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq. and CATHARINE BAPTHORPE  
 GEORGE WINTER, Esq. and JANE INGILBY  
 THOMAS MARKENFIELD and ISABELLA INGILBY  
 PETER YORK, Esq. and ELIZABETH INGILBY  
 WILLIAM BYRNAND, Esq. and GRACE INGILBY  
 Sir PETER MIDDLETON, Kt. and MARY INGILBY  
 Sir ROBERT HOBSON, Kt. and FRANCES INGILBY  
 ROBERT WIDDRINGTON, Esq. and URSULA INGILBY  
 Sir WM. INGILBY, Kt. and Bt. and ANN BELLINGHAM  
 FRANCIS SWALE, Esq. and ANN INGILBY  
 FRANCIS APPELEY, Esq. and CATHARINE INGILBY  
 Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Bart. and MARGARET SAVILE  
 Sir JOHN INGILBY, Bart. and MARY JOHNSON  
 MARK SHAFTOE, Esq. and MARGARET INGILBY  
 JOHN AROEN, Esq. and ANN INGILBY,  
 Sir JOHN INGILBY, Bart. and ELIZABETH ANCOTTS

*Arms*—Sable, and estoile of six rays, proper.

*Crest*.—On a wreath, a boar's head, couped and erect argent, armed or. *Motto*.—Mon Droit.

AFTER the battle of Marston, CROMWELL, returning from the pursuit of a party of the royalists, purposed to stop at Ripley, and having an officer in his troop, a relation of Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, that gentleman was sent to announce his arrival.  
 The

---

† Thoresby says,—Elizabeth York.

The officer was informed, by the porter at the gate, that Sir William was absent, but that he might send any message he pleased to his Lady. Having sent in his name, and obtained an audience, he was answered by the lady, that no such person should be admitted there; adding, she had force sufficient to defend herself and that house against all rebels.—The officer, on his part, represented the extreme folly of making any resistance, and that the safest way would be to admit the General peaceably.—After much persuasion, the Lady took the advice of her kinsman, and received Cromwell at the gate of the lodge, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings; and having told him, she expected that neither he nor his soldiers would behave improperly, led the way to the hall, where sitting each on a sofa, these two extraordinary personages, equally jealous of each other's intentions, passed the whole night. At his departure, in the morning, the Lady observed, it was well he had behaved in so peaceable a manner, for that had it been otherwise, he would not have left that house with his life.

SIR WILLIAM INGILBY was amongst the number of those knights and gentlemen who were obliged by the Parliament to compound for their estates; and paid for his composition seven hundred and eighteen pounds.

JOHN PALLISER, of Birsthwaite, held his lands of the manor of Ripley, by the payment of a red-

rose at Midsummer, and by carrying the boar's head to the lord's table all the twelve days of Christmas, during which time he was to have his horse and his hound kept at Ripley-hall.

HERE is a market on Mondays ; and the fairs are on Easter Monday, and August 25, 26, 27.

## THE CHURCH

Is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, of which Sir John Ingilby, Bart. is patron ; the present annual value of this living is 400*l*. In the church-yard is a very uncommon pedestal of an ancient cross ; with eight niches intended probably for kneeling in.

In the south-aile, near Bayne's-choir supposed to have been St. John the Baptist's chapel, is the tomb of Sir THOMAS INGILBY, a justice of the common-pleas, temp. Edward III.

In the north-aile, and near the patron's choir, is a tomb, supposed to be that of Sir THOMAS INGILBY, the founder of the church, obiit 1415. A pew now stands upon it.

ON the north-side of the chancel are two monuments, one for ELIZABETH, CATHARINE, and MARY INGILBY ; and the other for Sir JOHN INGILBY and his LADY ; he died 1741-2. Near the communion-table are the monuments of CATHARINE INGILBY, 1500 ; JOHN INGILBY, Esq

502; Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Bart. 1682; Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Knight, 1617; Mr. SYKES; Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Knight, and his LADY, 1640.

OVER the entrance into the free-school is the following inscription :

THIS SCHOOL WAS BUILT BY MARY INGLEBY, IN THE YEAR 1702, AND ENDOWED WITH PART OF THE FORTUNE OF CATHERINE INGILBY; BEING THE TWO YOUNGEST DAUGHTERS OF SIR WILLIAM INGLEBY, OF RIPLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, BARONET.

STAGE

## STAGE IV.

*Harrogate to Altrias-Cliff.—Harewood.—Leeds.—  
Kirkstall Abbey.—Wakefield.—Sandal.—Pontefract.*

**A**LMIAS-CLIFF, q. d. *Altar-Cliff*\*, a group of rocks on a high hill, about five miles south-west of Harrogate, which appears, at a distance, like some stupendous fabric tumbled into ruin. On the summit of this enormous pile are several basons hollowed in the stone; one of which is fourteen inches deep, and two feet four inches in diameter: near this bason is a cavity in the form of a parallelogram or long square. It is the opinion of Mr. Borlase, in his History of Cornwall, that the Druids made choice of situations like this, for the celebration of their religious rites, and believes the basons were formed to receive the water which came from the clouds as the purest of all fluids, and used by them for the purposes of lustration and purification†. The irregular square cavities, Mr. Borlase supposes, were  
to

---

\* *Al*, a rock or cliff; *trias*, an altar. Vide Shaw's Celtic Dictionary.

† It is very probable that the vessel called the holy-water-bason, used in our ancient churches, is derived from this origin.



to receive the bodies of children, for the cure of particular disorders. Into these basons the country people hereabouts do frequently drop a pin, to which ceremony they certainly annex the idea of propitiation, as they confess their motive is to obtain *good fortune*. The Druidical rites and ceremonies in Britain were (according to Tacitus) abolished in the time of Nero; yet such is the amazing power of superstition, that we still find some shadowy traces of them remain here and in many other places, after a period of near two thousand years.

On the west side of the rock, is a fissure called FAIRY PARLOUR: this cavernous hole, which dips from north-west to nearly south-east, has been explored to a very great length, but where it ends is yet unknown.

NEAR Fairy-Parlour, are the remains of a rocking stone, part of which hath evidently been cut away, to prevent its moving.

IN the valley below are two upright stones, the form of each is that of an irregular wedge, about twelve feet high, and both very much corroded by the weather. The singular shape and position of these stones have led some to suppose they were rock-idols in those dark ages, when the rude Britons bowed to the spreading oak, and adored the massy column.

OSSIAN thus describes a British Prince returning from his devotions:

“ GRUMAL was the Chief of Cona. He sought  
“ the battle on every coast. His soul rejoiced in  
blood;

“ his ear in the din of arms. He poured his war-  
 “ riors on Craca; Craca’s king met him from his  
 “ GROVE: for then, within the circle of Bruno, he  
 “ spake to the stone of power.”

IN the year 1766 or 1767, a young woman, the daughter of a reputable farmer in the neighbouring village, of the name of Roylton, being disappointed in the object of her affection, made the experiment of the lover’s leap from one of these rocks, whose height is at least forty-five feet; providentially, a west-wind blew strongly from the precipice, by which she was carried to some distance, and descended so gradually as to receive no considerable hurt.

THE surrounding country, seen from this lofty hill, affords a prospect scarcely to be equalled; on one side are sterile and bleak mountains, covered with ling; on the other side (making the contrast as great as possible) is a delightful view of Wharfedale, thro’ which that fine river rolls in a broad and rapid stream.

ON the farther bank of the river stand the ruins of HAREWOOD CASTLE, the TOWN and CHURCH, with HAREWOOD HOUSE, the prince’s residence of Edward Lord Harewood, behind which the hills of Derbyshire are seen at the distance of sixty miles.

AT the foot of Almas-Cliff is a small village, called Rigton, *i. e.* the town on the ridge; the manor-house stood at the east-end of this village, the site of which now only remains, including near an acre of ground, encompassed by a moat.

THE manor of Rigion, of which this rock is the boundary on one side, was granted by Hugh de Chyly to the monks of Fountains Abbey, with the tithes and services of all tenants and their heirs, and all natives, *i. e.* slaves, together with all their chattels, and the produce of them. On the dissolution of Fountains Abbey, this manor continued in the crown till the year 1556, when it was sold to Sir William Fairfax for 226l. 7s. 6d. It continued in this family till the year 1716, when it was sold, under a decree in Chancery, to Robert Wilkes, Esq. from whom it descended to his great grand-daughter, the only daughter and heiress of Charlton Palmer, Esq. of Beckenham, in Kent, and lady of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Pollock, of whom it was purchased by Lord Harewood, in 1796. This manor was anciently deemed part of the forest of Knaresbrough.

ABOUT three miles north-west of this place, and at the summit of a hill, is LITTLE ALMAS-CLIFF, around which the far distant mountains form a wide and solemn circle. Here are also several basins, one of which, on the top of the highest rock, is nineteen inches deep, and twenty-nine in diameter.

PROCEEDING from hence to Harewood-Bridge, at a small distance from which are the remains

## RUGEMONT,

ONCE the seat of the ancient family of D'INSULA, situated on the northern bank of the river Wharfe, which here, by a fine and bold curve, forms a beautiful

tiful bay, the area, on which the mansion stood, is about eighty yards by sixty, moated round, the offices seem to have been at some distance, and the whole to have taken up near four acres, encompassed by a rampart, in some places eighteen feet broad. Sir John D'Infula, lord of Rugemont, was living in 1253. In 1269, John Lord Lisle of Rugemont became possessed of Harewood, on the death of his relation, the Countess of Lancaster.

ABOUT two miles from Rugemont is

## HAREWOOD-HOUSE,

THE seat of Edward Lord Harewood, so justly celebrated for its grandeur and magnificence, was built by the late Lord Harewood, who laid the foundation about the year 1760. The length of the building is 247 feet 10 inches, and the width 80 feet. The fine stone of which it is built was dug from a quarry near the place.

THE gateway is a noble piece of architecture, and elegantly finished: over the centre-arch are two medallions, one of which, Aurora, presents itself to your view on entering, as that of Vesper does on your return from the house: seeming properly to intimate, that your entrance ought to be early in the morning, and your stay till the evening-star appears; a smaller space of time not being sufficient to view distinctly the rich variety of objects within this stately mansion.

## THE NORTH-FRONT.

IN the centre is a pediment supported by six three-quarter Corinthian columns, thirty feet high, which strike the mind with the pleasing idea of strength and elegance united ; a flight of nine steps, guarded by two sphinxes, leads up to the entrance. On the right wing are two medallions, representing LIBERTY and BRITANNIA ; on the left, two others, representing AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE, executed in a masterly manner, by Collins, from the designs of Zucchi.

## SOUTH-FRONT

Is ornamented with a noble portico and pediment, supported by four elegant Corinthian columns, from whence the eye, passing over an extensive slope, is led to a spacious sheet of water, gently winding in a serpentine course, beyond which, the country forms one of the most beautiful scenes imaginable.

## THE GREAT HALL.

A NOBLE room of the Doric Order, fifty feet by thirty. Here are six niches, wherein are placed the following statues, NIGHT, FLORA, a BACCHANTE, EUTERPE, IRIS, and MINERVA. Over the chimney-pieces, in stucco, MARS and NEPTUNE with their usual attendants, by Collins.

## MUSIC-ROOM.

THIRTY-FOUR feet square, the furniture green and gold. Four fine paintings of ruins. The  
P ceiling

ceiling is divided into compartments by cornices elegantly carved and gilt; in the divisions are the nine MUSES, MINERVA, and the JUDGMENT OF MIDAS. In the four corners, are EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA, all by Zucchi. A full-length painting of the late LORD HAREWOOD, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

### DINING-ROOM.

FORTY feet by twenty, with a large recess. Over the chimney-piece, in relievo, are VENUS and CUPID. Here are two large pier-glasses, and four elegant side-boards.

### GALLERY.

SEVENTY-SEVEN feet long, twenty-four wide, and twenty-two high: The chimney-piece richly ornamented, and supported by two elegant figures of nymphs in white marble. On one side are four most superb plate-glasses, ten feet high, and three other in different parts of the room. The rich mock-curtains, hanging in festoons over each window, and apparently ready to let down at pleasure, are formed of wood, carved and painted in so masterly a manner, as to deceive every beholder. The paintings on the ceiling are admirably executed by Rebecca, and represent the seasons of the year, intermixed with figures from Heathen mythology.

OVER the door, next the Dining-Room, is the portrait of Mrs. Henry Lascelles, a most excellent picture, by Hopner. Over the other entrance is that of the Hon. Miss Lascelles, by the same artist.

Here

Here are also placed on pedestals the busts of HOMER, AUSTINA, CARACALLA, and COMMODUS.

### WHITE DRAWING-ROOM.

Forty feet by twenty; the furniture white and gold. Here are four pier-glasses, whose frames are richly ornamented with gilt figures on a white ground; two full-length pictures of the late Lord Harewood and his Lady, by Singleton.

### YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM.

Thirty feet by twenty-four; the furniture yellow and silver; the chimney-piece of white marble, embellished with beautiful figures. Here are four pier-glasses.

### SALOON.

Forty-four feet by twenty-four, with two recesses, whose roofs are supported by Corinthian columns, and the furniture is green and gold. Two fire-places; the chimney-pieces of white marble, with ornaments highly finished. Here are also the following paintings: Harewood-Castle, Richmond-Castle, Knaresbrough-Castle, and Aysgarth-Foss.—Over the chimney-pieces, in stucco, are emblematic representations of LOVE and WINE.

### STATE DRESSING-ROOM.

Thirty feet by twenty-four; the furniture green and gold. The chimney-piece of white marble, supported by fluted columns, with Ionic capitals.—

The portraits of the Countess of Harrington, and Lady Worsley, the present Lord and Lady Harewood, all by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

### STATE BED-ROOM.

THIRTY feet by twenty; furniture green and gold. The bed, hung with green damask, is placed under a rich canopy, supported by columns of the Ionic Order.

### CIRCULAR DRESSING-ROOM.

TWENTY feet in diameter, the furniture blue and white. Here is a pier-glass so placed, that each single object reflects three distinct representations. The ceiling terminates in a dome, supported by sixteen pilasters with Ionic capitals. Several paintings of boys playing at various games, by Zucchi.

### LORD HAREWOOD'S DRESSING-ROOM.

TWENTY feet by sixteen; furniture blue and gold. Here are several pictures, and many valuable Indian curiosities.

### BLUE DRESSING-ROOM.

TWENTY feet by sixteen. A great variety of pictures, prints, Indian figures, cabinets, &c.

### COUCH BED-ROOM.

TWENTY-FIVE feet by twelve; furniture crimson and gold.

GREEN



## GREEN-ROOM.

TWENTY-FOUR feet by eighteen; furniture green and gold. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Douglas, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

## THE LIBRARY.

THIRTY feet by twenty-four; elegantly fitted up with books in most languages, arts, and sciences, a pair of large globes, some paintings, and the following busts: SAPPHO, BOCCACE, DANTE, PETRARCH, MACHIAVEL, and NEWTON.

## COFFEE-ROOM.

THIRTY feet by twenty-two; hung round with prints and pictures. Within a glass-case are many curious foreign birds, butterflies, and other insects.

Through every part of this princely mansion elegance and usefulness are evidently united; and tho' nothing can exceed the work of the mason, the carver, the painter, and the upholsterer, it is at the same time a most complete and useful family residence\*.

THE gardens and pleasure-grounds, laid out by Brown, are truly elegant; the former abound with every convenience for producing the finest fruits, flowers, and exotics; the pleasure-grounds are extensive and admirably planned, with a charming piece of water to grace the whole; shrubs of every sort are seen to flourish luxuriantly, which are judiciously

l' 3

mixed;

mixed ; and it is pleasing to know, that where those shrub-girt walks now display such rich scenes of cultivation, was a few years since all common ploughed land.

NEAR half a mile from the house are the MENAGERY, the FARM-YARD, WORKSHOPS for the different artizans, and a variety of other useful offices ; forming altogether an elegant little village.

AT a very small distance from the house is the

## CHURCH,

A VERY ancient and venerable pile, surrounded by a thick grove of trees, whose close embowering shade is a pleasing addition to the solemnity of the place : it is a vicarage dedicated to All Saints ; the EARL of HUNTINGDON and LORD HAREWOOD are patrons alternately ; its present annual value is 180*l*. JOHN LORD LISLE, in the year 1350, founded a chantry for six priests here, one of whom, in his proper habit, is depicted in the east-window of this church ; in the choir are six altar tombs of white marble, on each are placed fine whole-length figures of some of the ancient owners of this manor.

FIRST, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, Knight, Chief Justice of England, and ELIZABETH his wife, daughter and co-heir of SIR WILLIAM MOWBRAY of Kirklington, Knight. He died the 17th of December, 1429. Round the verge of this tomb, on a brass fillet, torn away in the civil wars, was the following inscription :

HIC JACENT WILLIELMUS GASCOIGNE NUPER CAPITALIS  
 JUSTICIAR DE BANCO HENRICI NUPER REGIS ANGLIÆ ET  
 ELIZA UXOR EJUS QUI QUIDEM WILLIELMUS OBIT DIE  
 DOMINICA 17MO. DIE DECEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI 1429.

THIS upright judge being insulted on the Bench  
 by the then PRINCE OF WALES, afterwards KING  
 HENRY V. with equal intrepidity and coolness com-  
 mitted the Prince to prison; and by this seasonable  
 fortitude laid the foundation of the future glory of  
 that great monarch, who from this event dated his  
 reformation.

IT is not well authenticated that the PRINCE  
 RUCK SIR WILLIAM, as recorded by Shakespeare,  
 but all authors agree, that he interrupted the course  
 of justice to screen a profligate servant.

SIR WILLIAM equally showed his integrity and  
 intrepid spirit in refusing the commands of his  
 sovereign, Henry IV. to try Richard Scroop, then  
 Archbishop of York, for high treason, an office which  
 no other judge assumed, and pursued to a fatal point  
 for the prisoner.

SECOND, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, of  
 Harwood-Castle, knight, and his lady ELIZABETH,  
 daughter of SIR WILLIAM ALDBURGH, of Har-  
 wood: he died in the reign of Henry VI. On his  
 helmet is a horse's head, the crest of this family.

THIRD, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM RYTHER, of  
 Ryther, knight, and SYBIL his wife, the other  
 daughter of Sir William Aldburgh; he also died in  
 the reign of Henry VI. On his helmet is the Ry-  
 thers' crest, a dragon.

FOURTH,

FOURTH, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, Knight, grandson of SIR RICHARD before mentioned; and ELIZABETH his wife, daughter of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, Knight.

FIFTH, This tomb, by the arms, gules, a saltier argent, and the crest a bull's head, appears to be for a Nevile, probably SIR JOHN NEVILE, of Womersley, Knight, who died 22d Edward IV. 1482, and whose daughter and heir, Joan, married SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Knight.

SIXTH, This tomb is said to be for one of the FRANKS of Allwoodley, in this parish.

SEVENTH, A monument for SIR THOMAS DR-  
NISON, Knight, a Judge in the King's Bench, who died Sept. 8, 1765; with a bust and inscription said to have been written by WILLIAM EARL MANSFIELD, who was his particular friend.

ON the altar-rails are carved the initials of the EARL of STRAFFORD's name, the only memorial of the Wentworth family now remaining at Harewood.

THE first rector that occurs for this church is Robert de Clipston, 1275.

*Testamentary Burials in Harewood Church.*

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, 1429.—William Milner, 1441.—John Thwaites, 1469.—John York, vicar, 1490.—Edward Redman, 1510.—Sir William Gascoigne, Knight, of Gawthorpe, 1541.—William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, 1566;—Percival Walker, vicar, 1567.—William Tem  
pel

pest, 1576. — William Atherton, 1577. — Matth. Mallory, of Dunswick, 1619. — Bryan Frank, 1626.

## HAREWOOD-CASTLE.

SITUATED on the brow of a very high hill, above the river Wharfe, from whence is a very pleasing prospect of the beautiful vale, through which that fine river winds its course; the grand portal is on the east-side, and high enough for a man to enter on horseback: This entrance was defended by a large portcullis, the groove of which is yet very evident.

ON the front of this portal, over the entrance, are three shields of arms, cut in the stone; that in the centre is an orle for BALIOL; on each side is a lion rampant, said to be the arms of Sir WILLIAM ALDBURGH, with this motto, in Saxo-monastic characters:

VAT SAL BE SAL.

OVER this gateway is a chamber, called the Chapel, wherein formerly were twelve shields of arms, six of which are only now (1798) discernible, ascribed to the families of SUTTON, ALDBURGH, BALIOL, THWENG, ALDBURGH impaling SUTTON, VIPONT.

THERE appear to have been two large rooms on the ground-floor, divided by a strong partition-wall, in the middle of which is an arched door-way, that communicated with both rooms. In the western wall of the first room, under a magnificent arch, is a tomb;

a tomb; but when erected, or to whose memory, is now entirely forgotten. It seems to have been built with the wall, and may probably contain the remains of the founder of this castle.

"What now avails that o'er the vassal plain,  
 "His rights and rich demetnes extended wide!  
 "That Honour and her knights comp's'd his train,  
 "All Cavalry stood march'd by his side!

"Though to the cloud, his castle seem'd to climb,  
 "An' crown'd defiance on the desperate lee;  
 "Though deem'd invincible, the conqueror Time  
 "Level'd the fabric, as the founder, low.

"Yet the hoar tyrant, though not mov'd to spare,  
 "Rejoic'd when he struck his finish'd pride;  
 "And partly the rude ravage to repair,  
 "The tott'ring tow'rs with twist'd ivy ty'd."

In each of the two towers on the south-side were four apartments, one above another, and in each were a window and fire-place.

THE extent of this castle, when entire, must have been very considerable; for we now observe near an acre of ground, around the remaining building, covered with half-buried walls, and fragments of ruins.

ABOUT half a mile west of the castle, and in the centre of a thick wood, is an open space of about one acre \*, which hath been kept cleared of trees from a very remote period; it has been supposed that this was the place where, about the year 963, Earl Athelwold fell a sacrifice to the resentment of his

---

\* Called at this day Chesne Plain, *q. d.* the plain in the wood.

his royal master King Edgar. Seduced by the fascinating charms of the fair Elfrida \*, he forgot his duty to his prince, his benefactor, and friend. Higden, in his Polichronicon, which ends about the year 1342, says, "The Kynge had the Erle with hym for to hunt in the wode of Werwelley†, that now is called Hoore Wode‡. There the Kynge smote hym through with a shafte."

ABOUT the time of the Conquest, TOR, SPRAT, and GRIM, probably three Danish chieftains, were possessed of ten carucates of land in Harewood, five of which were arable. Soon after that period ROBERT DE ROMELI became possessed of this castle and manor, whose only daughter Cecily, marrying Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, he became Lord of Harewood, whose daughter, Avici, married William de Curcis, steward of the household to Henry I.

TO AVICI DE ROMELLI succeeded William de Curcis, her son, whose only daughter, Alice, married Marjine Fitzgerald, chamberlain to King John, lord of her right of this manor: He had an only daughter, Margery, his heir, who married, first,

BALDWIN

\* Elfrida founded three religious houses for nuns, one on a spot where Athelwold was slain, one in Wiltshire, and a third in the county of Southampton. There is not, I believe, any place called Harewood in either of those counties.

† May not this be Wharfe-Valley, now Wharfedale.  
‡ Harewood.

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, eldest son of William de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire, which Baldwin died in his father's lifetime. Secondly, FULK DE BRENT who, from residing in the Isle of Wight, where the family of Redvers had great possessions, was denominated De Infula, or L'isle, and was ancestor of Lord L'isle of Rugemont.

THIS lady sometimes resided at Harewood, and granted to the nuns of Arthington, the tithe of her household expences there.

TO MARGERY DE REDVERS succeeded Baldwin Earl of Devon, her son. He had issue a daughter Isabel, his heir, married to William de Fontibus Earl of Albemarle.

WILLIAM EARL OF ALBEMARLE rebelled against Henry II. and manned his castle, but was overpowered and forced to submit. He had one daughter, sole heir, married to Edmond Crouchback Earl of Lancaster, son of King Henry III. who died without issue in the year 1269. Upon the death of his lady, Harewood descended to her relation, Robert Lord L'isle of Rugemont, grandson of Margery de Redvers, her great grandmother by Fulk Brent, her second husband, before-mentioned.

ROBERT LORD L'ISLE was succeeded by John his son, who, in 1336, that he might be the better enabled to serve King Edward III. in his wars, obtained from his father a grant of this manor of Harewood, then valued at 400 marks per annum. He died in the year 1356, being succeeded by his son and heir,



ROBERT LORD L'ISLE, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Aldburgh, of Aldburgh, in Richmondshire, seems to have made Harewood his chief residence; and though there was a castle here in very early times, prior to the reign of King John, yet by the arms of the Aldburghs, cut in stone over the principal entrance, and in several parts of the chapel, over the eastern portal, we may conclude this Sir William de Aldburgh erected the principal part of the castle, as it now stands, in the reign of Edward III. He had two daughters, his co-heirs; Elizabeth, married first to Sir Brian Stapleton, of Carleton, secondly to Sir Richard Redman, of Redman and Levens, in Westmoreland, Knights; and Sybil, to Sir William Ryther, of Ryther, Knight; between whom all his estates were divided. The estates thus descending to coheirs, each family held them in undivided moieties; but the Redmans seem to have made the castle their principal residence till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in whose 21st year both these families disposed of their property here.

THE family of GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, appear to have been the next owners of Harewood.—William Gascoigne, Knight, obtained a licence to inclose two parks here; the first to contain two hundred and forty acres of land, in Gawthorpe, Wardley, and Harewood. The second to contain seventeen hundred acres, in Henhouse, Lofthouse, Wardley, Harewood and Wyke.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Esq. the last of this line, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heir, married

to Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esq. whose son, William, father of Thomas Earl of Strafford, was seized of this and several other manors in the neighbourhood.

THE unfortunate Earl resided at Gawthorpe during the gathering of that storm which at length proved so fatal to him, as appears by several of his letters dated from thence : His son William, second Earl of Strafford, sold this estate during Cromwell's usurpation, and also that at Ledstone. It was customary in those times to keep copies of the purchase-deeds of lands sold ; on the back of those of Harewood, it is said, the Earl made the following memorandum : " I sold this estate for sixteen years " purchase, and vested the money in Irish lands " at four years purchase." Harewood was afterwards purchased by Sir John Cutler of penurious memory, who resided at Gawthorpe-Hall, having reduced the ancient castle of Harewood to ruin, for sake of the timber \*. He left his estates to his only daughter, Elizabeth, Countess of Radnor, with remainder, in case of failure of issue, to his relation, John Boulter, Esq. who, on her death, 1696, accordingly inherited it, and of the heirs of this gentleman it was purchased by Henry Lascelles, Esq. father of Edwin the late Lord.

THERE is a village, named Lassele, in the province of Touraine in France, from whence, it is  
pro-

---

\* Mr. Camden passed through Yorkshire, in the year 1582, at which time, he observes, that this was a neat and strong castle.

probable, this very ancient family may have derived their name. Picot de Lassells appears to have been amongst the gentlemen that composed the train of Alan Earl of Richmond\*, at the time of the Conquest, and was afterwards Lord of Scruton, near Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire†, which he held of the said Earl. The family had several other estates in that part of the country at an early period. Sir Roger de Lassells, of Sowerby and Brethensburgh, knight, was summoned to Parliament, 22 Edward I. and the following year amongst the Barons of the realm. Thomas Lascelles, Esq. was High-sheriff of Yorkshire 39th of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Lascelles, Knight, was one of the council to the presidency at York, 41 of Elizabeth; Daniel Lascelles, Esq. was high sheriff in 1719; Edwin Lord Harewood advanced to the peerage, June 19, 1790; Edward Lord Harewood, June 18, 1796.

*Arms.*—Sable, a cross flory, or.

*Crest.*—A bear's head, couped, and muzzled. gules.

*Supporters.*—Two bears, ermine; muzzled. collar, and chain of each, gules.

*Motto.*—"In solo Deo salus."

EIGHT miles from Harewood is

## LEEDS;

A VERY ancient and populous town, situated on the

---

\* He was nephew to the Conqueror, and command the rear guard of the army at the battle of Hasting.

† Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, in 1584.

the river Aire \*. Mr. Thoresby supposed the name of this town to be derived from the British *Cair Loid Coat*—A town in a wood. Another learned antiquary believes it to have been, in very remote time, the property of some great man, whose name was *Lede*, or *Leod* †, and that the villages of Ledsham, Ledston, and Lede-Hall, are all derived from the same origin; yet when we find there is such a town as Leede, on the river Dender, in Austrian Flanders, and a village called Holbeck, not far from thence, we admit the probability of a town and village in Yorkshire being thus named by some of our German ancestors, from that part of the country.

In Leeds, both of William I. Ilbert de Lacy had ten carucates and six ox-gangs of taxable land here, as much of which was arable as was sufficient for six ploughs. There was in the whole district at this time, twenty-seven villeins and four sochmen, with fourteen ploughs, a church, and a mill; also ten acres of meadow, value at seven pounds four shillings.

HERE was a strong castle, (probably built by Ilbert de Lacy), which was besieged by King Stephen in

\* This river, which receives its name from *Araf*, (British) signifying *slow and easy*, is styled by Drayton, *Daughter of lofty Pennigent*.

† Nazan Leod, a British chief, slain in a great battle against the Saxons. Hume.

in the year 1139, and here the unhappy Monarch, Richard II. was confined about the year 1399. The site of this fortress, of which there is not now any vestige remaining, is said to have been on a place called Mill-Hill. The town was incorporated in the 2d of Charles I. and had a considerable share in the troubles of that reign.

On the 23d of January, 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax, with six troops of horse, three companies of dragoons, 1000 musketeers, and 2000 club-men, marched out of Bradford to attack this place; and advancing as far as Woodhouse-Moor, sent and summoned Sir William Savile to surrender the town for the use of the King and Parliament; but receiving an haughty answer, they advanced, with colours flying, to the south-west side of the town, and began the assault, which lasted for about two hours, when the garrison was beat from their out-works, and their cannoniers killed. Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his brother Sir William Fairfax, Sir Henry Foulis, and Capt. Forbes, cut their way through all opposition, entering the town sword in hand, followed by their dauntless troops, soon got possession of the place, where they found two brass cannon, good store of ammunition, with four pair of colours, and took 500 prisoners; amongst whom were six officers. Sir William Savile fled, and by crossing the river escaped being taken; Serjeant Major Beaumont endeavouring to do the same, was drowned. The slain on the side of the garrison were 28; on that of the Parliament 12. This seems to have been the principal action that happened here during the civil wars of Charles I.

though the town often changed its masters in those turbulent times.

THE markets, which are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, are exceedingly well supplied with all sorts of provision; the shambles are particularly well stored; and 500 horse-loads of apples have been counted here in one day. The fairs are July 10 and 11, for horses, hardware, and toys, and Nov. 8 and 9, for horses, horned cattle, hardware, and toys.

IN the year 1798, the river Aire was made navigable to this town, which has now a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dec, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, &c. This inland navigation, including its windings, extends above five hundred miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

THE woollen manufactory has flourished here for many ages. The market for cloth was held in Brig-gate, till about the year 1758, when a most extensive building was erected by voluntary subscription, called

### THE MIXED CLOTH HALL,

CONSISTING of a main body and two wings, lighted by a great number of the largest fashion-windows that are any where to be seen; the colours of the cloth being by this means as distinguishable as in the open air. The markets are held Tuesday and Saturday; and begin at nine o'clock.

clock in summer, and ten in winter, when all the  
ve streets (as they are called) in this hall are filled  
with cloth to a prodigious amount.

### THE WHITE CLOTH HALL.

A LOFTY and spacious building, over one part  
of which is a very elegant ASSEMBLY ROOM in the  
modern taste, with card and tea rooms neatly  
finished.

### THE GUILD OR MOOT-HALL.

THE front of which is built on arches, and  
adorned with a fine statue of Queen Anne, by Car-  
penter of London, placed in a niche; under which  
are the arms of the town, supported by two owls, in  
memory of Sir John Savile\*, the first honorary al-  
derman of this corporation.

### THE GENERAL INFIRMARY.

THE first stone of this noble edifice was laid by  
Edwin Lascelles, Esq. afterwards Lord Harewood,  
Sept. 10, 1768, in the presence of the mayor, alder-  
men, recorder, &c. 'This humane design was begun  
by subscription, and hath ever since been well sup-  
ported; it is of exceeding great use in relieving  
numbers

---

\* The arms of Savile are—argent, on a bend sable, three  
owls of the field.

numbers of the diseased poor. The length of the building is 150 feet; width 38. The court is 186 feet by 30. The back-court, with offices and gardens, 186 feet by 120.

### St. PETER's CHURCH

Is the parish-church, built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the middle. In the ceiling is the ascension of our Saviour, finely painted in fresco, by Parmentier. The patronage (which is a vicarage) is vested in twenty-five trustees; present annual value 400l.

### St. JOHN's CHURCH

Was finished in the year 1634, at the sole expence of Mr. John Harrison; and is a curacy, in the patronage of the mayor, the vicar, and three senior aldermen; present annual value 250l.

### TRINITY CHURCH,

A very elegant structure, is a curacy, in the patronage of the recorder, vicar, and minister of St. John's; present annual value 300l.

### St. PAUL's CHURCH.

FOUNDED by the Rev. Miles Atkinson, about the year 1793.



HERE are also nine meeting-houses of different denominations; two Baptists, one Sandimonian, one Quaker, four Dissenting chapels, and one Methodist. There are besides in this parish eight chapels, seven of which are from 120l. to 150l. per annum, and one (Farnley) 80l.

ABOUT two miles from Leeds is a village, called EDDINGLEY, where it is supposed the oak stood from whence this wapentake is denominated Scireak, q. d. *Shire-Oak*; where the people met at stated times to choose their reeve, or under-sheriff, for the district; and where causes were tried, and appeals made from thence to the riding, and from thence to the county. This also was the place of general rendezvous, in all times of public danger. In the year 1322, King Edward II. being at York, issued out commissions of array, one of which was directed to Adam de Swilington and William de Stargill, commanding them to raise all the defensible men in the wapentake of Scireak, between the age of sixteen and sixty, each man to be duly arrayed and led to the king, with whom they were to march against the Scots.

Three miles from Leeds, on the right of the road from thence to Bradford, are the ruins of

### KIRKSTALL ABBEY,

A stately Gothic building, situated in a beautiful vale, watered by the river Aire. It was of the Cistercian order, founded by Henry de Lacy in 1157, and valued at the dissolution at 329l. 2s. 11d. The gateway is walled up, and converted into a farmhouse:

house: The Abbot's palace was on the south. The middle, north, and south-aisles of the church remain, with nine pillars on each side, but the roof of the middle aisle is gone. Places for six altars, three on each side the high altar, as appears by the distinct chapels; but to what saints dedicated, it is not easy at this time to discover. The length of the church, from east to west, is 224 feet; the transept, from North to South, is 118 feet. At the west end is a turret, with steps leading to the roof of the south-aisle, overgrown with grass. The tower, built about the time of Henry VIII. remained entire till the 27th of January, 1779, when three sides of it were blown down, and only the south-side remains. Part of an arched chamber leading to the cemetery, and part of the dormitory still remain.

THE wall under the east window is broken down, and there is no door at the west, so that there is a passage through the whole building, which being always open, the cattle use it for shelter.

ON the ceiling of a room in the gate-house is inscribed

Mille et Quingentos postquam compleverit Orbis.  
 Tresq: & ter demos per sua signi Deus  
 Prima salutiferi post cunabula Christi  
 Cui datur omnium Honor, Gloria, Laus, & Amor.

## ABBOTS OF KIRKSTALL.

1157	1 Alexander	1191	3 Lambert
1182	2 Ralph Hageth	—	4 Turgesius

1209	5	Heylas	1399	20	John de Bard
—	6	Ralp de New-	—	21	Wm. Grayton
		castle	1468	22	Thomas Wym-
—	7	Walter			berfley
1221	8	Mauricius	1499	23	Robert Keling-
1249	9	Adam			beck
1259	10	Hugh Mickelay	1501	24	William Stock-
1262	11	Simon			dale
1269	12	William de Ledes	1509	25	Wm. Marshall
1275	13	Gilbert de Cotles	1528	26	John Ripley, the
1280	14	Henry Car			last Abbot, surrendered
1284	15	Hugh de Grym-			this Abbey, Novem-
		ston			ber 22, A. D. 1540,
—	16	Joseph or John			and the scite was grant-
		de Birdfall			ed to Thomas Cran-
1313	17	Walter			mer, archbishop of Can-
1341	18	William			terbury.
1349	19	Roger de Ledes			

THE Duke of Montague is the present owner.

THE arms of this Abbey were, azure, three swords, their points in base, hilts and pomels or.

EIGHT miles from Leeds is

## WAKEFIELD,

A well built populous town. In the market-place is a beautiful cross, being an open colonade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, and a lantern at the top, under which is a room where the public business is transacted. The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large lofty Gothic structure, with a spire, one of the highest in the county. At the bottom of the

the principal street (westgate) is the prison, which has lately been divided into 150 cells. In 1693 the Calder was made navigable hither from Castleforth; and by an act of Parliament, 1760, its navigation is continued from hence to Elland and Halifax. Great quantities of coals are carried by water from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouse, and then either go up the river to York, or down to the Humber, supplying abundance of towns with that commodity, and saving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron, which is paid for the coals of Newcastle. The market is on Friday. Fairs, July 4 and 5, for horses and hardware; Nov. 11 and 12, for horse and horned cattle. Here is a fine bridge over the Calder, on which is an ancient chapel, 10 yards long and 6 wide. The west front is divided into compartments, with arches in relief, their spandril richly flowered, and over each compartment five shorter ones, with historical reliefs; which may allude to the occasion of erecting the chapel. The first is broken; in the second is a woman reclining lamenting, a youth at her feet sits wringing his hands; in the third, two youths kneel, praying by the side of a woman, in the same attitude. In the 4th a group of figures obscure; in the fifth a man sitting, another standing before him, and an embattled building. The buttresses are beautifull carved, and each was crowned with a rich *synia*. The north and south windows have rich tracery. This chapel stands partly on the bridge and partly on the sterlings, and was lately a warehouse for hemp; it has been converted to various purposes, which

has of late years much damaged it. It is said to have been built by Edward the IVth, in memory of his father, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield.

NEAR this town, at a place called Sandal, John Earl of Warren \* built a strong castle, where, about the year 1320, the said Earl resided, with the lady of the truly unfortunate Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded in the year 1321.

IN the reign of Edward III. Edward Baliol resided here, while an army was raising to establish him in Scotland. This castle afterwards became the property of Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, who having laid claim to the crown, raised an army to support that claim, and appointed this castle as the place of general rendezvous, to which he repaired with a small body of troops, ordering his son, the Earl of March, to follow him with the rest. Queen Margaret, having intelligence of this, advanced with an army of 18,000 men, up to the castle walls. The Duke, elated with his former success, tho' he had but 5000 men, marched out, and falling into an ambuscade, was slain, with near 3000 of his men. The spot where he fell was enclosed with a triangular wall, including about a rood of ground, afterwards converted into a garden, the owners being obliged to keep it enclosed. A large stone cross raised on it was demolished in the civil wars.

R

Here

---

\* The Earl of Warren being questioned concerning his right to the lands he possessed, boldly drew his sword: "This, says he, is my title—William the Bastard did not conquer England himself: The Norman Barons, and my ancestors amongst the rest, were joint adventurers in the enterprize."

Here was found a large gold ring, supposed to have belonged to the Duke, and given to Mr. Thoresby, on the sale of whose museum, Mr. Bartlet, who remembered the finding of it, bought it for two guineas: Within is engraven *POUR BON AMOUR*; and on the broad outside are three saints. Richard III. is said to have resided in Sandal Castle sometime after his accession to the throne. Here was a garrison for the king in the civil wars of Charles I. which surrendered after three weeks siege to Colonel Overton, in the month of October 1645, on the following conditions:

The Governor, Colonel Bonivant, and twelve officers, to march out of Sandal Castle, with their horses and swords, and to carry with them each a spare suit of clothes; the said governor and officers to have a convoy to Well-beck House, and to return the horses by the said convoy.

The rest of the soldiers to depart only with their clothes on their backs, and staves in their hands, all the ammunition, stores, and provisions, to be left to Colonel Overton. In 1646, this castle was demolished by order of Parliament.

About nine miles from Wakefield is

## PONTEFRAC<sup>T</sup>,

SITUATED near the conflux of the rivers Aire and Don, was given, with the land about it, by William the Conqueror, to Ilbert de Lacy, a Norman, after having dispossessed Alric a Saxon; and here Ilbert built the castle, which was not only a strong fortress, but a princely palace. In this family it continued till the

the 5th of Edward the II. when it devolved to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in right of Alice his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. In 1322, the said Earl, being taken in arms against the King, was, in this his own castle, condemned by his nephew Edward II. and beheaded, with three or four more noblemen his adherents.

HERE also, in the year 1400, Richard II. after being cruelly used, was, in some manner or other, assassinated.

IN the year 1417, the Duke of Orleans was a prisoner in this castle, by order of Henry V.

HERE, in the year 1461, the innocent Anthony, Earl of Rivers, Richard Lord Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawse, were all murdered by the tyrannic order of Richard III.

IN the year 1545, Lord Maxwell was a prisoner in this castle, concerning whom the following letter from Henry VIII. was sent to the then governor :

#### BY THE KING:

“ TRUSTY and well-beloved, we greet you well ;  
 “ and, for certain causes and considerations, us and  
 “ our council specially moving, we will, and  
 “ straitly charge, and command you, that ye, with  
 “ all possible diligence, do send the Lord Maxwell  
 “ to our town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in safe and  
 “ sure custody, so that he may be here with our  
 “ right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor,  
 “ the Earl of Hartford, our lieutenant-general in  
 “ these northparts, on Friday or Saturday next at the

“ farthest ; and these letters shall be unto you a suf-  
 “ ficient warrant—in that behalf, and, to the intent  
 “ ye may the more surely accomplish our pleasure  
 “ herein according to our expectations, we do send  
 “ unto you herein inclosed a commission for taking  
 “ post-horses by the way, as the need shall require.  
 “ Not failing hereof, as ye tender our pleasure, and will  
 “ answer to the contrary at our utmost jeopardy and  
 “ peril.—Given under our signet, at our town of  
 “ Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the 22d day of September,  
 “ at eleven of the clock before noon, the 38th year  
 “ of our reign.

“ *To our trusty and right-well beloved counsellor, Sir*  
 “ *Henry Savil, Knt. Steward of our Honour of*  
 “ *Pontefract, and Constable of our Castle there; and*  
 “ *in his absence, to his Deputy or Deputies there;*  
 “ *in haste, post-haste—for LIFE, for LIFE, for*  
 “ *LIFE. Delivered to the Post the day and year*  
 “ *aforesaid,*”

At the commencement of the civil wars of Char. I. this castle was a garrison for the king. Colonel Sir Henry Slingsby observes, that during the siege of York, the garrison in that city frequently made signals by lighting fires on the towers of the Cathedral, which were answered by similar fires from the towers of Pontefract Castle. The same gentleman, being in this castle about the latter end of the year 1644, mentions, that Sir John Redman was then governor, and that the garrison consisted of three hundred soldiers, and eighty officers, besides a number of gentlemen volunteers, with their servants.

ABOUT



ABOUT the beginning of the year 1645, Lord Fairfax took possession of the town of Pontefract, and blocked up the castle so effectually, as to cut off all communication betwixt the garrison and the country. During the blockade, as Sir Thomas Fairfax and Colonel Forbes were standing conversing together, a cannon-shot from the castle passed betwixt them, the wind of which cast them both to the ground. Col. Forbes lost one eye by the accident, but Sir Thomas received no material injury. On the 21st of July, the garrison surrendered on conditions; eight pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of stores being delivered up to his Lordship. The castle remained a garrison for the Parliament till about Midsummer 1647, when it was retaken by stratagem: Twenty gentlemen, disguised like farmers' servants, with arms concealed under their frocks, brought a quantity of corn in several carts, pretending it was a supply for the garrison; when being admitted, they suddenly seized upon the main-guard, some of whom they had corrupted, and another party of their friends, who had laid in ambush near the place, rushing in at the same time, they were in a few minutes masters of the place.

THE Cavaliers having once more possession of this important fortress, the garrison soon became more formidable than it had ever been, and made frequent sallies into the country far and wide, in one of which they were intercepted by Colonel Rossiter, who routed the whole party, consisting of a thousand horse, took the commander in chief with all his officers, bag and baggage.

Soon after this event another sally was made in the night, by forty horse, towards Doncaster, where Col Rainborough lay with a large body of troops. Having secured the guard at the end of the town, three of them rode on to Colonel Rainborough's quarters, for whom they pretended they had despatches: being admitted, they acquainted him that he was their prisoner, and must go along with them, and that the smallest resistance on his part would be fatal to him:—Endeavouring to resist occasioned his death, and the three desperadoes returned in safety to their comrades, notwithstanding the town was full of soldiers. This daring outrage determined the Parliament on the immediate reduction of the place, and, accordingly, a large body of troops, with every requisite for a siege, were ordered for the service, under the command of General Lambert, early in December, 1647. The garrison held out with the most determined resolution; and on hearing of the King's death, they made a most desperate sally, but were at length driven back with considerable loss. Wearied out at length, and seeing now no prospect of relief, the garrison offered to treat for the delivery of the castle. The general returned for answer, that his orders were such as obliged him to require, that Colonel Morris and five of the party concerned in the expedition to Doncaster, should be delivered up, as to the rest they might retire securely and unmolested to their own houses. The besieged acknowledged his civility, but declared, while they had arms in their hands, they could not think of delivering up

up their companions, and desired six days in which the unfortunate victims might endeavour to escape, and in which endeavour it should also be lawful for the rest to assist them. To this the general consented, on condition that the place should be surrendered at the expiration of the time. In the interval several sallies were attempted and various stratagems used to favour the intended escape, which so far succeeded, though one fell in the attempt, three got clear away; there still remained two of those proscribed men, and the time being nearly expired, they had recourse to an expedient that seemed to flatter them with the hope of succeeding in saving them also; and that was, by inclosing them with one month's provisions in one of those secret cells with which most of our ancient castles were provided, and which were made use of as repositories for valuables, and also as asylums in the moment of danger. This done, the whole garrison put on a semblance of rejoicing for the escape of their companions, and, at the hour appointed, surrendered the castle, with two month's provisions, and forty barrels of powder, to General Lambert; who, not believing that any of the offenders had escaped, gave orders for a strict examination of the troops as they marched out of the gate. A few days after the surrender, the two prisoners left their concealment, and made their escape\*.

By

---

\* Col<sup>l</sup>onel Morris was afterwards taken and executed at York. *State Trials*.

By a resolution of Parliament, March 27, 1649, this fortress, which had held out longer than any other garrison in England, was ordered to be dismantled.

SOME fragments of mouldering ruins mark the place where this great castle stood; which, like many other similar remains scattered over the face of this country, serve to show the infelicity of former ages, when cruel domestic wars convulsed and desolated the island.

THE borough of Pontefract was incorporated by King Richard III. and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen. The arms of the town are sable, a quadrangular tower, with four towers in perspective argent, masoned proper. The market is on Saturday. Fairs, the first Saturday in December; the first Saturday after the twentieth day from Christmas; the first Saturday after Feb. 13; the first Saturday after September 12; also the Saturdays before Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, and Trinity-Sunday; and the fortnight-fairs always the Saturdays next after York fortnight-fairs. The great show of horses begins the 5th of February. This borough sent members to Parliament the 23d and 26th of Edward I. and ceased sending till it was restored by King James I. when George Skillet, Esq. and Edmond-Sandys, jun. Esq. were chosen.

THE old church of All-Hallows was so much damaged during the siege of the castle, that the inhabitants have ever since assembled for the celebration of divine service in the Chapel of St Giles, formerly

merly called the Chapel in the Wood, a large and spacious building, which is now, by act of Parliament, made the parish-church. This town and neighbourhood have been long noted for the produce of excellent liquorice.

---

## STAGE V.

*Harrogate to Ripon.—Studley.—Hackfall.  
Tarfield.*

---

## RIPON,

**I**N the West-Riding, and wapentake of Claro, two hundred and twelve miles south-west from London, and twenty-three miles north-west from York, pleasantly situated between the river Eure on the north, and the brook called Skell on the south, over which are six stone-bridges, erected in different places. It is a place of great antiquity; its name obviously derived from its situation on the bank of a river\*. The market-place is a beautiful square, in the middle of which was erected, anno 1702, a column of stone, 82 feet high, in imitation of the ancient obelisks. On the top were fixed the arms of  
the

---

\* *Rife*, the bank of a river.

the town, viz. a bugle horn, a star, and fleur-de-lis: The whole expence of erecting this column, and paving the market-place at the same time, amounted to the sum of 564l. 11s. 9d. In the year 1785 this obelisk, being in a ruinous condition, was taken down, and a new one erected, superior to the former, at the sole expence of the late William Aislaby, Esq. of Studley, who represented this borough in parliament sixty years. Here is a very good market on Thursdays, and the following fairs:—The first Thursday after the 24th of January, May 12 and 13, the first Thursday and Friday in June, November 3, and November 22; a fortnight fair for cattle and sheep commences the Thursday before the fair in January, and ends the Thursday before May the 12th.

A MONASTERY was founded here by Eata, Abbot of Melros, which was seized on, and the Monks expelled, by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, about the year 676: And here that prelate entertained Egfrid, King of Northumberland, with his whole court, in the year 678. This monastery was situated betwixt Stammergate and Priest-lane, and probably was rebuilt by Wilfrid, who had been accustomed to the Italian pomp and splendour, during his residence at Rome: His buildings were palaces, his furniture exceedingly sumptuous, his table was served in gold plate, his equipage shone in the richest apparel, he had an army of attendants, well provided with horses and warlike accoutrements, he amassed immense wealth, and every thing about him was magnificent. Many persons who had been edified by the humility  
and

and simplicity of the Scots clergy, took a distaste at the pomp and grandeur of Wilfrid, which, in time, drew on him that resentment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and jealousy of the King, which ended in his exile; and, after an absence of ten years, he, with great difficulty, obtained leave to return to his see, where he finished a various life at Dundle, in Northamptonshire, October 12, anno 711, aged 76, and was buried in the monastery at Ripon. with great solemnity and funeral pomp, which is described as follows by Eddius, in his Life of that relate: "The body being laid on the ground, upon a surplice, and washed by the Abbot of Ripon and the Monks, with their own hands; it was afterwards dressed in the pontifical robes, and was carried in a solemn manner towards the place appointed for his burial. with music and singing of psalms. They had not proceeded far in this manner, before they stopped again, and set down the corpse, over which they pitched a tent, and, having unclothed it, bathed it a second time in pure water, and then dressed it in robes of fine linen, placed it upon a hearse, and proceeded towards the monastery of Ripon, singing psalms as before. As they approached the monastery, all the monks came out to meet it, bearing the holy relics, and, raising their voices, joined the rest of the company in psalms and hymns that they were singing; and in that manner was the corpse conducted into the body of the church, and there deposited. His remains were removed from thence to Canterbury, by Odo the Archbishop, in the year 940."

THE great feast, held at this town annually on the first Sunday after Lammas-day, old style, and called St. Wilfrid's Feast, seems to be in commemoration of that prelate's return from exile. On the evening before the feast commences, the effigy of this favourite of the people, being previously conveyed some miles out of town, makes his public entry, as returning after a long absence, being met by crowds of people, who, with shouts and acclamations, welcome the return of their prelate and patron.

PERHAPS the great festival that succeeds this ceremony may have contributed to the continuance of so singular a procession annually, for upwards of 1000 years.

IN the year 886, this town was incorporated by King Alfred, and its chief magistrate styled *Vigilarius* or *Wakerian*, who caused a horn to be blown every night at nine o'clock, and if any house or shop was broke open or robbed between that time and sun-rising, the loss was to be made good by the town; for which security, each householder paid fourpence a-year, or, if he had a back-door into another street, eight-pence. The horn is still blown though the tax and the benefits arising from it are discontinued.

IN the year 924, this manor of Ripon was given by King Athelstan to Wolston, Archbishop of York and his successors, where they had a palace, and where they sometimes resided. To this palace belonged a noble park, situated near the town. The same king granted to the church of Ripon, the privilege



vilage of sanctuary, with this extraordinary sanction, that whoever broke those rights which extended a mile on either side of the church, should forfeit life and estate; so that the church, the town, and a circle of two miles diameter, was a refuge for all that fled to it; where they lived safe from all manner of molestation, even from the king, his laws, or any person whatever\*.

THE boundary of the sanctuary yet remaining, is marked by crosses, a mile distant from the church. One is called Kangel-Cross, *i. e.* Archangel-Cross, and Sharow-Cross; the third was called Athelstan-Cross.

IN the year 950, this town and monastery were burnt by the Danes. The monastery was afterwards rebuilt by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury.

IN the year 1085, 20th of William I†. Thomas, Archbishop of York, held this manor, including the mile of St. Wilfrid, in demesne: Here he had then one mill, value ten shillings; one fishery, value three shillings; eight villeins or tenants, ten borders, or those that had no lands of their own, with six ploughs, ten acres of meadow, and a little wood. Of this land the prebends held fourteen oxgangs round the church.

IN the year 1318, the Scots army arrived at this town, where they halted three days, and raised a  
S
con-

---

\* The privilege of sanctuary was totally abolished in England in the year 1548.

† Donistday Book.

contribution from the inhabitants, of one thousand marks. The year following, when famine and the sword, with all their direful attendants, lay heavy on the land, the same unwelcome visitors again appeared, and demanded that ransom the poor inhabitants were now unable to give, the consequence of which was, the burning of the town and church, and the death of many of the people, who fell by the sword of those fierce invaders.

IN the year 1405, King Henry IV. resided some time at this town, to avoid the plague, which then raged at London.

IN 1604, King James gave a new charter to the town, constituting it to be governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, with twenty-four common-councilmen, and a town clerk, by which the ancient government was altered; and Hugh Ripley, being the last vigilarius or wackman, became the first mayor.

IN the year 1604, the plague being very fatal at York, the Lord President's court was removed from thence to Ripon.

IN the year 1617, King James passed through this town, and lodged at Mr. George Dawson's, where he was presented by the mayor, in the name of the corporation, with a gilt bowl, and a pair of Ripon spurs, value five pounds.

IN 1633, King Charles I. passed through Ripon, on his way to Scotland.

IN the year 1640, this town was appointed for the meeting of the Scots and English Commissioners, to treat of terms of peace; the Scots army having  
taken

taken Newcastle, and entered into the Bishoprick of Durham, and the King's army then lying in and about York. After sitting three weeks the parley ended, and the English Lords condescended to pay the Scots fifty thousand pounds for the maintenance of their army for two months, till matter should be finally settled by the English Parliament.

In 1643, this town was garrisoned for the Parliament, and governed by Sir Thomas Mauleverer, Bart. whose troops defaced many of the monuments and other ornaments in the Minster.

A PARTY of the King's horse from Skipton-Castle, under the command of Sir John Mallory, beat up Sir Thomas's quarters, attacked, and dispersed his main-guard, in the market-place, took some prisoners, and about twenty horse.

1647. King Charles passed through this town, under a guard, on his return from the Scots army, in his way to Holmby-House, in Northamptonshire.

1660. The great spire that stood upon St. Wilfrid's Steeple was blown down, which falling upon the choir, broke the arched roof, and did other great damages.

Four years after this, the two spires at the west-end of the Cathedral were taken down, and the lead and timber sold.

In 1767, an act of Parliament was obtained for making navigable the river Ure from its junction with the Swale to Bondgate-green; on which a number of vessels are employed, to the great convenience and benefit of the town and neighbourhood. These

vessels generally bring coals, groceries, and other merchandize; and take back lead, butter, &c. &c.

IN 1794 the Ripon Volunteers were raised, and the following gentlemen appointed officers, viz. Captain, J. Dalton; Lieutenants, Hon. G. V. Hobart, and P. Taylor.

A very elegant Town-hall is now (1798) erecting in the Market-place, being a present to this corporation, from Mrs. Allanson, the worthy owner of Studley-Royal.

## THE CHURCH

Is a deanery in the diocese of York, whereof the king is patron. Its present annual value is 250l. It was preserved from the general ruin at the dissolution of religious houses, and the revenues regranted by James I. for the support of a dean and six prebendaries, besides petit canons and singing men. It is a large, handsome, and venerable Gothic pile of building, in the form of a cross extending from east to west, having at the west-end two uniform towers, 110 feet high. In the centre of the cross is the great tower, called St. Wilfred, of the same height as those before-mentioned. On the north-west angle is placed a cupola for the prayer-bell to hang in.

LENGTH of the fabric from east to west, within the walls, 266 feet 4 inches.

LENGTH of the body of the nave, from the west door to the choir door, within the walls, 165 feet; breadth of the nave, the ailes excluded, 40 feet 7 inches;

7 inches; height of the nave, from the floor to the square, 69 feet.

LENGTH of the side ailes, north and south, 110 feet 8 inches.

BREADTH of the side ailes, from the pillars to the wall, 17 feet 10 inches.

HEIGHT of the walls of the side ailes, from the ground to the square, 37 feet 3 inches.

VESTRY, length 28 feet, breadth 28 feet 6 inches.

CHAPTER-HOUSE, length 34 feet 8 inches, breadth 23 feet 8 inches. Above these is the Library.

St. Wilfrid's Needle is a passage leading to a small chapel under the pavement of the great tower. Length of the chapel is 10 feet 6 inches, breadth 7 feet 6 inches, height 9 feet. This place is supposed to have been used in former times for the trial of persons accused of incontinency, and also for penance.

At the west-end of the choir are the stalls for the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries. The dean's stall is on the right hand, the sub-dean's on the left, and the rest of them are assigned to the prebendaries by a label over each.

THERE are thirteen other stalls on the north-side of the Choir, appropriated to the use of the mayor and aldermen: On the south-side is the archbishop's throne, and eleven other stalls for the use of the inhabitants; and below these, on each side of the choir, are seats for the vicars choral, choristers, and others.

IN the east window are the following arms of nobility and gentry, with several of those of the deans and prebends of this church.

Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London; Robinson, Lord Grantham; Norton, Lord Grantley; Ingilby; Goodricke; Lawson; Aislaby; Weddell; Blacket; Deering; Preston; Wood; Oxley; Johnson; Al-  
lanson; Dawson; Wanley; Waddilove; Meek, and Holdsworth.

*Chuntries in this Church.*

The Chantry of Assumption, founded by William and Robt. Kendal.

The Chantry of the Holy Trinity, above the Choir, founded by Sir William Plumptre.

The Chantry of the Holy Trinity, below the Choir, founded by John, a canon of St. Peter's Church, York.

The Chantry of Thomas the Martyr.

The Chantry of St. Andrew, founded by Jeffrey Larder and David Walker.

The Chantry of St. Wilfred, founded also by Jeffrey Larder and David Walker.

The Chantry of St. John the Evangelist, founded by John Sherwood.

The Chantry of St. James the Apostle, founded by William Cawood and John Dene.

The Chantry of St. James, founded by William Clint and William Leeds.

## MONUMENTS.

IN a chapel, north of the choir door, is an elegant monument of white marble, representing Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. with a lady on each side, standing in a mournful attitude, viz. Mary his first lady, daughter of Thomas Norton, of Langthorne, Esq. and Mary his second lady, daughter of Sir John York, of Richmond. He died anno 1713.

IN a chapel, south of the choir door, are monuments and inscriptions to the memory of the following persons: Sir JOHN MALLORY, of Studley-Royal, Knight, obit 1655; the Right Hon. ELIZABETH AISLABIE, daughter of John, Earl of Exeter, and wife of William Aislable, Esq. obit 1733; the Right Hon. JOHN AISLABIE, Esq. of Studley-Royal, obit 1742; ELIZABETH AISLABIE, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, Knight, and second wife of William Aislable, Esq. obit 1780; WILLIAM AISLABIE, Esq. obit 1781.

NEAR one of the pillars of the great tower is a bust with the following inscription: "He lies entombed the body of HUGH RIPLEY, late of this town, merchant; who was the last wakeman, and thrice major, by whose good endeavours this town first became a majoralitie. He lived to the age of eighty four years, and died in the year of our Lord, 1637."

IN the east window of the north aisle of the choir are the arms of Dering, under which is a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Heneage Dering, forty years residentiary Dean of Ripon, obit 1750.

In

## In the AILE SOUTH of the CHOIR,

AN hatchment to the memory of Sir ROGER BECKWITH, late of Aldborough, Bart. who died at Ripon in 1700.

A monument to the memory of ROBERT PORTEUS, gentleman, obit 1758.

A monument to the memory of EDWARD RICHARDSON, 1650.

A bust, much defaced, to the memory of Moses FOWLER, bachelor of divinity, the first Dean of this church.

A copartment, with the arms of Dawson and Proctor, to the memory of PRISCILLA DAWSON, daughter of Sir Stephen Proctor, and wife of George Dawson, 1622.

AN hatchment, parted per chevron crenelle, or and azure, three martlets counterchanged, to the memory of JONATHAN HODGSON, 1700.

Under an elegant bust, placed near the south-door, is the following inscription.

TO THE MEMORY OF  
WILLIAM WEDDELL, ESQ. OF NEWBY,  
IN WHOM EVERY VIRTUE  
THAT ENNOBLES THE MIND  
WAS UNITED,  
WITH EVERY ELEGANCE THAT ADORNS IT.  
THIS MONUMENT,  
A FAINT EMBLEM OF HIS REFINED TASTE,  
IS DEDICATED BY HIS WIDOW,

"Whom what awaits while yet she stays  
"Along the lonely vale of days?  
"A pang to secret sorrows dear,  
"A sigh, an unavailing tear;  
"Till time shall ev'ry grief remove  
"With life, with mem'ry, and with love."

OBIT 1789.



## NORTH-AILE OF THE NAVE.

A marble monument to the memory of ANN HUTCHINSON, 1730.

NEAR the north-door is a very ancient altar-tomb, on which are two whole length figures, said to represent Sir WILLIAM MARKENFIELD, Knight, and his lady.

A marble monument to the memory of FRANCIS WHITE, 1776.

## CROSS-AILE.

A monument to the memory of ELIZABETH NORTON, widow of Thomas Norton of Grantley, 1774.

## SOUTH-AILE OF THE NAVE.

NEXT the wall is an altar-tomb of grey marble, whereon are sculptured the figures of a man, and a lion in a grove of trees. There is no inscription remaining, but tradition informs us, this tomb was placed over the body of a Prince, son of an Irish King, who died at Ripon on his return from Palestine, from whence he brought with him a lion so tame and docile, as to follow him with all the familiarity of a spaniel.

A monument to the memory of Mrs. GRACE STAINS, daughter of Thomas Stains, Esq. of Thirsk, in this county, obit 1771

OVER the entrance into St. Wilfred's Needle is a monument to the memory of CHARLES FLOYER, Esq. obit 1766.

*Armorial Bearings in the Windows of this Church.*

### SOUTH CROSS.

Azure, a stag's head erased, with a branch in his mouth, vert.—Redshaw.

### NORTH CROSS.

Arms of Linley, Staveley, Burton, Greswold Hook, Littleton, Paris, Drake, and Wilkins.

### SOUTH-AILE OF THE NAVE.

Goodrick, Swale, Wandsford, Tancred, and Lewis.

### NORTH AILE OF THE NAVE.

Vivian, Welbury, Norton, Mallery, Ingilby, Hutton, Proctor, Dawton, Ingram, Wentworth, Burwell, and Lister.

### SOUTH-AILE OF THE CHOIR.

The arms of Driffeld, under which is inscribed Christopher Driffeld, 1733, and Ann his wife, 1758.

### THE LIBRARY.

HERE is a large collection of books, chiefly of divinity. And the following paintings on wooden pannels well executed: Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Elizabeth Woodville, Richard III. Henry VII. Elizabeth his Queen, and Margaret his mother, Henry VI. Catharine

Marine Parr, Anna Bolen, Jane Seymour, Edward  
and Queen Mary.

## CHURCH-YARD.

AMONGST many other inscriptions here, are the  
following remarkable ones:

HIC JACET ZACHARIAS JEPSON,  
CUJUS ÆTAS FUIT 49.  
PER PAUCOS ANNOS TANTUM VIXIT.

"HERE lieth the body of Margäret Lupton, late  
wife of Mr. Samson Lupton, of Braistly Woods, in  
Wharfedale, who departed this life the 2d of No-  
vember, 1718, in the 74th year of her age; and  
was mother and grandmother to above one  
hundred and fifty children; and at the baptizing of  
her first grandchild, the child had ten grandfathers  
and 1 grandmothers then present."

## PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS.

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, with the  
chapel adjoining, in Stammergate.

The hospital and chapel of St. Anne, in Anna's-  
gate. On the outside of this building are the arms  
of Sir Solomon Swale, with the initials S. S. and  
the date 1654.

The free school in Anna's-gate, founded by Ed-  
ward the Sixth, finished and endowed by Queen  
Mary 1553.

The chapel of St. John, on the south-side of the  
town.

The

The hospital in Skelgate, for twelve poor boys, founded by Zacharias Jepson, 1672, whose epitaph is in the preceding page.

### ARMS OF RIPON.

**GULES**, a bugle-horn stringed and garnished or, the word **RIPON** of the last, the letters **I** and **N** in pale, **R** and **P** in chief, and the letters **P O** in fesse.

*N. B.* The mouth-piece of the horn to the dexter.

THIS town was formerly noted for the manufacture of spurs, said to be the best in England; whence the proverb, "As true steel as Ripon rowels;" but this is now entirely discontinued.

THE Mayor is elected yearly, upon the first Tuesday in January, and enters into his office on Candlemas day: to support his dignity during that period, he has the rent of certain lands, with the toll of corn and grain sold in the market, which toll was given to the wakeman and his successors before the Conquest, and confirmed by Henry VIII. in the year 1533.

THE Archbishop of York has a court here, and his prison for the liberty of Ripon. These premises stand upon part of the site of the palace, on the north-side of the church; and here, by his Majesty's Commission, Justices are appointed, who hold sessions, and act in a judicial manner for the town and liberty.

LELAND, speaking of Ripon, says, "The old town stood much by north and east, as I could gather by viewing it; the best of the town now standeth

“ standeth by west and south. The very place  
 “ where the market-*stede* and heart of the town is,  
 “ was sometimes called Holly-Hill, by reason of  
 “ holly-trees there growing. The old abbey stood  
 “ where is now a chapel of our Lady in a bottom,  
 “ one close distant from the New Minster.

At the east-end of the town is a remarkable  
 tumulus, called

### ELL-SHAW HILL,

Which Leland observes, was in his time covered  
 with wood; a single tree now only remains, and the  
 hill itself will probably disappear in a few years, as  
 there are large openings made into it, for the pur-  
 pose of procuring sand and gravel. Its shape was  
 nearly that of a cone, whose circumference at the  
 base is about nine hundred feet, and height of the  
 slope two hundred and twenty feet. The whole is  
 one continued mass of sand, gravel, small pebbles,  
 and human skeletons, in alternate stratas from  
 the base to the summit. Here is a tradition that  
 this mountain was formed out of the ruins of the  
 old monastery, but the great quantity of bones, with-  
 out the least appearance of lime or rubbish, forbid  
 this conjecture; it must also be remembered, that  
 some coins of Osbright and Ella, two Northumbrian  
 princes, were found in this hill, in the year 1695,  
 which were preserved by the Archbishop of York,  
 and afterwards given by the prelate to that learned  
 and ingenious antiquary, Mr. Thoresby, of Leeds.  
 These coins were of brass, eight of which made one  
 T penny

penny, and it is very possible might have once belonged to some person, whose remains are here interred.

THE Danes, under the conduct of Hingnar and Hubba, about the year 867, entered Northumberland, and proceeded towards York. In the course of their march, they were opposed by an army of Northumbrians, led by Osbright, who, with Ella, another Saxon prince, then held the government of this principality. A sharp engagement ensued, which ended in favour of the Danes; Osbright and a great part of his army were slain. The conquerors continued their march to York, where they presently arrived and took up their quarters. Ella being informed of the overthrow of his co-partner, Osbright, and learning where the enemy were posted, collected all his force, and advanced towards them. The Danes, hearing of his approach, marched out to meet him, and at a place, says Brompton, "called Ella's Croft, not far from York," March 21, 867, were again victorious; Ella was slain on the spot, together with eight Northumbrian Earls, and a very great number of soldiers. Drake observes there is no such place as Ella's Croft near York; here, then, in all probability, is the place, and that in this tumulus were deposited the remains of Ella and his unfortunate associates in arms, still called Ell-Shaw\* Hill, *q. d.* Ella's Hill.

MARKEN-

---

\* *Shaw*, a grove of trees.

## MARKENFIELD,

FIVE miles from Ripon, formerly the seat of a family of that name. Here are the remains of an old hall, surrounded by a moat, sufficient to show that it hath once been a magnificent habitation. On the outward wall are several shields of arms, now partly worn out by time; within was a private oratory and chapel. In the reign of Henry I. Thomas de Markenfield was lord of this place. Sir Nynian Markenfield, Knight, made his will here, dated October 1, 1527, and thereby directed his body to be buried before the altar of St. Andrew, in the church of Ripon, and bequeathed to that church, in the name of his mortuary, his best horse, saddle, and bridle, with other apparel, according to the custom of the said church. This gentleman was present at the battle of Flodden-field, in 1513, as appears by the following lines written on that occasion.

"Next went Sir Nynian Markenfield

"In armour-coat of cunning work;

"The next went Sir John Mandevill,

"With him the citizens of York."

THE estate is now in the possession of the Right Hon. William Norton Lord Granley, Baron of Markenfield.

THREE miles south-west of Ripon is

## STUDLEY-ROYAL,

THIS elegant villa formerly belonged to

the family of Tempest, who were succeeded by that of Mallory. Sir John Mallory, Knt. distinguished himself by his loyalty to Charles I.; he left a son, named William, who died S. P. and six daughters; of whom, Mary married George Aislaby, of the city of York, Esq. by which marriage, this estate came into that family; he died in the year 1674. The issue of this marriage was George, who died S. P. and John, who married Anne, daughter of Sir William Rawlinson; and 2dly, Judith, daughter of Sir Stephen Walter, by whom he had William; Mary, married to Edward Walter, of Beaconsfield, Esq. Jane, married to Sir Henry Slingby, Bart. William married Elizabeth, daughter of John Earl of Exeter, by whom he had issue, John, who died in his father's lifetime; Elizabeth, married to Charles Allanson, Esq. Anne, to William Lawrence, Esq. Sophia ob. S. P. William, S. P. Jenny Maria, S. P. Judith, S. P.

THE principal objects of attention here, are the pleasure-grounds, begun about seventy years ago, and have long been celebrated as the first in the north of England. They are at a small distance from the house, in a valley, wherein are several pieces of water, supplied by a small brook that comes by Fountains Abbey. The hills on each side are covered with wood; in the delightful recesses are several buildings, so placed as to form excellent points of view from the different walks. The wide extended plantations are judiciously varied, as the objects of the landscape becomes new; in one part the hills gradually ascend with tufts of shade, interspersed



persed over the verdure ; in another, they precipitately rise, with tall woods covering their brows ; below which the stream wanders in one place with a silent current, and in another falls in cascades.

Soon after your entrance, you pass by

### THE COLD-BATH,

A NEAT little building, consisting of two rooms. The Bath is ten feet long, and eight feet wide, four feet six inches deep. Dressing-room is thirteen feet long, ten feet broad, and seven feet high—Furniture, green and white. Near this place, under the shade of a grove of tall pines, at some distance from each other, are placed two statues, one called “The conquering,” and the other “The dying gladiator,” said to be the models of those erected to the memory of the Horatii and Curiatii at Rome.

From hence, passing through avenues of lofty pines, beeches, and sycamores, to

### CONSTITUTION-HILL,

You have a fine view of the Lake and Moon-Pond, adorned with the statues of NEPTUNE, the WRESTLER, BACCHUS, GALEN, HERCULES, and ANTENOR.

You are next conducted to the

### TEMPLE OF PIETY,

BEAUTIFULLY situated, and commanding a delightful view of the surrounding scenery. Over the chimney-

chimney-piece is a representation of that admirable instance of filial piety, the daughter preserving her parent's life by milk from her own breast, as related by Valerius Maximus, Book V. Chap. 4.

PASSING by the Octagon and Gothic Towers, and observing new beauties at every opening thro' the trees, you approach the venerable ruins of Fountains Abbey, whose ancient splendour is seen in its ruined columns, falling walls, and imperfect arches.

RETURNING from the Abbey, enter an avenue of yew and laurel; at the end of which, passing by a statue of PRIAPUS, nearly concealed by the trees, you come to the

### BANQUETING-HOUSE;

AN elegant building, on the front of which are carved the figures of ENVY, HATRED, and MALICE; seemingly intended to intimate that those malevolent dispositions should always remain on the outside, and never be suffered to approach the festive board. Here are three well proportioned rooms. In the first is a statue of VENUS OF MEDICIS. Over the chimney-piece a painting of a man on horseback, in the habit of a Turk, with a hawk upon his arm. In the second room, within an alcove, is an elegant sofa. The third seems intended for the purpose of arranging and preparing the viands for banquet.

THROUGHOUT this whole scene of variety, the improvements are adapted to follow the luxuriant fancy





ancy of nature, and humour her different propensities. You see her decked out and enriched, where necessity or Propriety bespeak indulgence in the simplicity of her own dress, where ornament would disguise her beautiful attire.

RETURNING to the gate, a scene presents itself, best described in the following lines.

“ The lake, the islands, and the birds,  
 “ A living landscape spread, the feathered fleet  
 “ Led by the mantling swans, at every creek  
 “ Now touch’d, and now unmoor’d; now on full sail,  
 “ With pinions spread and oary feet they ply  
 “ Their vagrant voyage; and now, as if recall’d,  
 “ ’Tween shore and shore at anchor seem to sleep.  
 “ Around the shores the fowl that fear the stream  
 “ At random rove: hither hot Guinea sends  
 “ Her gadding troop; here midst his speckle, dame  
 “ The pigmy Chanticleer of Funtum winds  
 “ His clarion; while, supreme in glittering state,  
 “ The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with eyes  
 “ Of apphire bright, irradiate each with gold.  
 “ Meanwhile from every spray the ring-doves coo,  
 “ The finnets warble, captive none, but lur’d  
 “ By food to haunt the umbrage: All the glade  
 “ Is life, is music, liberty, and love.”

MASON’S GARDEN.

## FOUNTAINS ABBEY,

WHICH with all its appendages, when complete, took up ten acres of ground, two of which were occupied by the present ruins, was founded in 1132, for the Monks of the Cistercian order, and built with stone taken from the rocks in the adjoining hill. The noble fabric was begun about the year 1204, by John de Ebor, the abbot, who laid the foundation, and raised some pillars; John Pherd, the

the next abbot, carried on the work with the utmost expedition; John de Cancia, his successor finished the structure, and instituted nine altars therein, adding the painted pavement, built the new cloister, the infirmary, and the house for entertainment of the poor. In the aisle of the most easterly transversed part of the church were many columns of black marble with white spots; in the chapter and refectory were pillars of the same sort. The last John died in the year 1245, whence it appears that this fabric was erected in less than forty years. Marmaduke Brodelay, the last abbot, surrendered this abbey in the year 1540, and had a pension of 100*l.* allowed him. Its revenues then amounted, according to Dugdale, to 998*l.* and according to Speed, to 1073*l.* os. 7½*d.*

THE length of the church, from east to west, three hundred and fifty-one feet. The transept one hundred and eighty-six feet wide.

BEFORE the high-altar, probably under the painted pavement, HENRY, first Lord PERCY of Alnwick, was interred in the year 1315.

ON the left side of this altar, carved upon the wall, is the figure of an angel holding a scroll, on which is the date 1285.

BEHIND the altar is the ambulatory, one hundred and thirty-two feet long, and thirty-six feet broad.

### THE CHAPTER-HOUSE,

Eighty-four feet by forty-two; in which the  
ut

under-mentioned abbots were interred: Richard A. D. 1170; Robert, 1170; William, 1190; Ralph Haget, 1203; John, 1209; John de Cancia, 1246; William de Allerton, 1258; Adam, 1259; Alexander, 1265; Reginald, 1274; Peter Aling, Nicholas, 1279; Adam, 1284; Henry de Ottelay, 1290; Robert Bishopton, 1310; William Rigton, 1316; Walter Cockewald, 1338; Robert Coppeg, 1345.

In the year 1790 and 1791, this chapter house was cleared of the rubbish with which it was covered, when a painted pavement was discovered, broken and disfigured in many places; here also were found thirteen of the abbots' grave-stones, most of which were broken and defaced, having had the brass plates and other ornaments with which they were inlaid, worn away, so that the two following inscriptions only remain legible.

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINUS JOANNES X.

ABBAS DE FONTIBUS QUI OBIIT VIII. DIE DECEMBRIS.

This tenth abbot, John, was created abbot in the year 1203, and died about 1209, as John Pherd, the eleventh abbot, succeeded to the abbacy in that year. On opening the above grave nothing was found except a scull and a thigh bone.

#### SECOND INSCRIPTION.

HIC REQUIESCIT DOMINUS JOHANNES XII. ABBAS DE  
FONTIBUS.

This was John de Cancia, who was created in 1219, and died about 1245.

THEIR coffins were of stone, covered with two courses of slates, well cemented together; these covers were not above eighteen inches below the pavement. The grave-stones, which are of grey marble mixed with spar, are raised some inches above the pavement; they are six feet in length, two feet broad at the head, and eighteen inches at the feet.

OVER the chapter house were the library and scriptorium, where the Monks used to write.

### THE REFECTORY,

OR DINING-ROOM, is one hundred and thirty feet by forty-seven; on one side thereof is the reader's pulpit; and at the east end a small kitchen.

### THE CLOISTERS

ARE three hundred feet long and thirty-six broad with an arched roof, supported by twenty-one pillars. In the middle of this gloomy walk, lies a decagon basin of one stone, two yards in diameter, said to have been a cistern. Above the cloisters is

### THE DORMITORY,

OR SLEEPING ROOM, of the same dimensions as the cloisters; this place contained forty cells.

### CLOISTER GARDEN

Is one hundred and twenty-six feet square, enclosed with a high wall, and planted with evergreens. This garden probably retains more of its original form, than any other part of these ruins.

OVER



Over a window on the west side of the steeple, the figure of a thrush standing on a tun: this is a pun, allusive to the name of the founder, Thurstan, Archbishop of York. On each side of the steeple, the following inscriptions remain legible.

## ON THE EAST-SIDE,

SOLI DEO IHU. XTO. HONOR. ET GLIA. IN SECLA. SECLOR.

## WEST-SIDE,

AGNO. DEI IHU. XTO. HONOR ET GLIA. SECLA. SECLOR.

## NORTH-SIDE, UPPER LINE,

ET VIRTUS ET FORTITUDO DEO NOSTRO IN SECLA  
SECLORUM AMEN.

## NORTH SIDE, LOWER LINE,

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLIA. SECLA SECLORUM.

## SOUTH-SIDE,

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLIA IN SECLA SECLORUM AMEN.

On the south side of the Abbey stood seven yew trees, all yet (1798) growing, except the largest, which was blown down a few years ago: The circumference of the trunk of one of them is twenty-feet six inches about three feet from the ground; they all stand so high each other as to make an excellent cover, almost equal to that of a thatched roof. Under these trees, we are told by tradition, the monks resided till they built the monastery; which seems to be very probable, if we consider how little a yew

a yew tree increases in a year, and to what but these are grown. And as the hill side was covered with wood, which is now almost all cut down, except these trees, it seems as if they were left standing to perpetuate the memory of the Monks habitation there during the first winter of their residence.

The following are the names of such persons as occur to have been interred in the Church of Fountain

WILLIAM DE PERCY, father of Maud, Countess of Warwick; Henry de Percy, who died the 8th of Edward II. was interred before the great altar; Robert de Masbam, William Duckett, Robert Sartis, and Raganilda his wife; Serlo de Pembroke, Alexander, brother of Allen de Edlingthorp, Lambinus de Stodelay, and Eleanora his wife; William de Hebeden; Oliver Bussey; Alice Maliverer of Alverston; Robert le Paumer; Adeli Pipard; Henry son of Robert de Merking; Rog de Stapylton; and Francis Beauvis.

I do love these ancient ruins,  
We never tread upon them but we set  
Our foot upon some reverend history;  
And questionless here in the open court,  
Which now lies naked to the injuries  
Of stormy weather, some men lie interred,  
Loved the church so well, and gave so largely to't,  
They thought it should have canopied their bones  
Till doomsday; but all things have their end.  
Churches and cities (which have diseases like to men)  
Must have like death that we have.

Here let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloysters pale,  
And love the high embowed roof,  
With antic pillars massy proof,  
And storied windows richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light.

MILTON

## A CATALOGUE OF THE ABBOTS OF FOUNTAINS.

<i>Time of Creation.</i>	<i>ABBOTS' NAMES.</i>	<i>Vacated by</i>
<i>Ann.</i>		
1132	1. RICHARD	Mort.
1139	2. RICHARD the 2d	M.
1143	3. HENRY MURDOCH	Refig.
1146	4. MAURICIUS	R.
1146	5. THORALD	R.
	6. RICHARD the 3d	Mort.
1170	7. ROBERT, Abbot of Pipewell	M.
1179	8. WILLIAM	M.
1190	9. RALPH HAGETT	M.
1203	10. JOHN	M.
1209	11. JOHN PHERD	Refig.
1219	12. JOHN DE CANCIA (of Kent)	Mort.
1246	13. STEPHEN DE ESTON	M.
1252	14. WILLIAM DE ALLERTON	M.
1258	15. ADAM	M.
1259	16. ALEXANDER	M.
1265	17. REGINALD	M.
1274	18. PETER AILING	Depos.
	19. NICHOLAS	Mort.
1280	20. ADAM	M.
1284	21. HENRY DE OTELY	M.
1290	22. ROBERT BISHOPTON	M.
1311	23. WILLIAM RYCTON	M.
1316	24. WALTER COKEWALO	Refig.
1336	25. ROBERT COPEGYRIE	Mort.
1346	26. ROBERT MOULTON, or MONKTON	M.
1369	27. WILLIAM GOWER	Refig.
1384	28. ROBERT BURLEY	Mort.
1410	29. ROGER FRAUNK	Expul.
	30. JOHN RIPON	Mort.
1434	31. THOMAS PASSELEW	Refig.

<i>Anno.</i>	ABBOTS' NAMES.			<i>Vacated by</i>
1442	32.	JOHN MARTIN	—	Mort.
	33.	JOHN ORENEWELL, S. T. P.	—	M.
1471	34.	THOMAS SWINTON	—	Refig.
1478	35.	JOHN DARNETON		
1494	36.	MARMADUKE HUBY		
1526	37.	WILLIAM THIRSK, B. D.		
1537	38.	MARMADUKE HUBY		
1537	39.	MARMADUKE BRODELAY, or BRADLEY, Suffragan		
		Bishop of Hull.		

*An Account of the plate and stores of the Monastery,  
taken a little before the Dissolution\*.*

Total value of plate in the church	L. 521	15	5
Total of plate in the custody of my } Lord Abbot	147	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total in the buttery	—	—	30 8 9
Total in the fraterie	—	—	7 4 10
			<hr/> 706 13 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Corn in the domains of the Monastery.*

Of wheat 117 quarters

Of rye 12 quarters

Of oats 134 quarters

In the granaries 128 quarters

Of horned cattle	- - - - -	2356
Of sheep	- - - - -	1326
Of horses	- - - - -	86
Of swine	- - - - -	80

Two hundred yards west of the Abbey stands

FOUNTAINS-HALL,

WHICH was built out of the ruins of that religious house, by Sir Stephen Proctor, one of the esquires to James I. On each side of the front is a square embattled tower, between which extends a balcony adorned with statues.

OVER the entrance are two crests; 1st, a stag's head; 2d, an otter with a fish in its mouth, and between them the motto of the Proctor family,

RIEN TROUVANT GAINERAY TOUT.

A CIRCULAR stair-case of stone, in each tower, leads to many rooms, few of which are now in use. The Dining-room is hung with tapestry, representing Thetis giving directions to Vulcan concerning the making of Achilles's armour, Jupiter and Ganymede, and the rape of Proserpine.

IN the Chapel is an ornamented chimney-piece, representing the Judgment of Solomon. In the windows are great numbers of armorial bearings, beautifully stained on glass, with the names of the persons to whom they belonged. They seem chiefly intended to trace the pedigree of Sir Stephen Proctor.

THE following account of marriages is also there inserted:

Sir Thomas Miwray, Knt. married Elizabeth,  
U 2 daughter

daughter of Sir Nicholas Finche, Knt. and had issue, Adam and John.

Adam Miwray, Esq. married the daughter of John Crimpes, and had issue Jeffrey.

Thomas Miwray, alias Proctor, of Frierhead, married Mary, daughter of John Proctor, of Winterborn, and had issue.

Thomas Miwray, alias Proctor, of Frierhead, married Grace, daughter of Thomas Nowel, and had issue.

Sir Oliver Miwray, of Tynbridge, in the county of Kent, married, and had issue Godfrey and Jane.

Godfrey Miwray married the daughter of Richard Kemp, Esq. and had issue Thomas, David, and Margaret.

Stephen Proctor, of Frierhead, married the daughter of Henry Lamberde; they had issue Gabriel, Thomas, and others.

Gabriel Miwray, alias Proctor, of Frierhead, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Flemynge; they had issue.

John Miwray, alias Proctor, of Frierhead, married Mary, daughter of ————, of Muncroyd.

## FIRST WINDOW.

### ARMS OF

CLIFFORD & ST. JOHN	CLIFFORD & CALTHROPE
CLIFFORD & FLINT	WHARTON & CLIFFORD
CLIFFORD & HUGHES	CHALMSLAY & CLIFFORD
ASKE & CLIFFORD	ATTON & FITZJOHN
BROMELET & ALTON	CLIFFORD & BOHUNN
BROMELET & VIPONTE	BOYNTON & CLIFFORD
LORD CLIFFORD	DERBY & SPENCER
DERBEE & OXENFORD	FITZHARZEN & DU CORNWAL
URIE & ATTON	CIR-

## CIRCULAR WINDOW.

Argent a cross, or a cheife charged with three bezants.

Gules three cinquefoils.

## THIRD WINDOW.

An otter with a fish in its mouth.

PROCTOR & GREENE	MIWRAY & ———
LANGDALE & MIWRAY	MIWRAY & KEMP
GREENE & WAKE	PROCTOR & LAMBERDE
GREENE & POLLINGTON	MIWRAY & FLEMYNGE
GREENE & FOLIAD	CLAPHAM & PROCTOR
PROCTOR & FINCHE	THIRKELD & HUDDLESTON
PROCTOR & WINTERBORN	THIRKELD & ENGILBY
MIDDLETON & PROCTOR	DUDLEY & THIRKELD
THIRKELD & ASTON	HUDDLESTON & CLEBURN
PICKERING & LOWTHER	BEDENHAM & MIWRAY
GREENE & BROUGHTON	RADCLIFF & HUDDLESTON
MIWRAY & CRIMPES	THIRKELD & LUMLEY
MIWRAY & NOWEL	MIWRAY & ———
BANCHE & PROCTOR	PROCTOR & HAMMERTON
FLEMYNGE & THIRKELD	THROGNEI & MIWRAY
PICKERING & LASSCELLS	HUDDLESTON & CURWEN
MIWRAY & DURELL	HUDDLESTON & FENWICK
PROCTOR & ELLIS	

ON the 1st of May, 1540, King Henry VIII. granted by letters patent to Sir Richard Gresham and his heirs the dissolved Monastery of Fountains, with about 543 acres of land, and all the liberties and privileges thereto belonging.

IN the year 1596 William Gresham, Esq. sold this estate to Stephen Proctor, of Warfall, Esq. from whose heirs it passed by purchase in the year 1622, to Sir Timothy Whittingham, of Holmside, in the county of Durham, Knt. who sold the same, in the year 1625, to Humphrey Wharton, of Gillingwood, Esq. of whom it was purchased in the year 1627, by Richard Ewers, of South Cowton, in the county of York; whose daughter and sole heir married John Messenger, Esq. of Newsham. This estate remained in the possession of the Messenger family till the year 1767, when John Michael Messenger, Esq. sold it to William Aislaby, Esq. of Studley.

THE family of Messenger bear for their arms, argent a fess sable, between three helmets proper.

STEPHEN LE MESSENGER, of Bootham, granted to the Monks of St. Mary's, at York, all his capital messuages, with their edifices, in the King's-street, at Bootham, as far as the head of a garden, with a croft adjoining, temp. Edward IV. The family resided on their estate at Newsham, in the North-Riding.

JOHN MESSENGER, Esq. who married the heiress of Fountains, received a power from Prince Rupert to raise, at his own expence, a troop of cuirassiers, of which he was appointed captain, by commission from the Earl of Newcastle, dated Dec. 17, 1642, and served with several of his nearest relations, officers in the same troop, during the whole of that unhappy contest, in which he received many wounds, and had the misfortune to see two of his brothers fall by his side, Anthony at Marston-Moor, and Henry at the battle



attle of Naseby. From the end of the war to the restoration of Charles II. he lived concealed in different places, and heard that his house at Fountains was several times plundered by the Parliament soldiers.

NORWITHSTANDING this gentleman's former services and sufferings, he was afterwards prosecuted as a recusant, and imprisoned in Ripon gaol, from whence, after petitioning the Privy Council, he was released at an advanced age, labouring under many infirmities. Having the misfortune to find there were still some persons determined to give him all the uneasiness in their power, he, with the concurrence of his son, made over his estates to trustees, and retired from Fountains to London, where he lived in the most private manner until his death, in the year 1670. William, his son and successor, experiencing similar troubles, in 1679 was obliged to leave his lady, his young children, and the kingdom, and died at Paris in 1680.

JOHN, the eldest son of Captain Messenger, was made Secretary to the Queen of Charles I. which post he held till his death, in the year 1668, and lies buried in the church of St. Eustace in Paris.

BEFORE we take leave of Fountains-Abbey, it may not be improper to mention HENRY JENKINS, that remarkable instance of longevity, who was often at this Abbey during the residence of the last Abbot. Bishop Lyttleton communicated to the Society of Antiquarians, December 11, 1766, a paper copied from an old household-book of Sir Richard Graham, Baronet, of Norton Conyers, the writer of which says, that, upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins

Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old, and he had often examined him in his sister's kitchen, where he came for alms, and found facts in chronicles agree with his account. He was then 162 or 163. He said he was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows for the Battle of Flodden-field, with which a bigger boy went forward to the army under the Earl of Surrey, King Henry VIII. being at Tourney; and he believed himself then eleven or twelve years old. This was in 1513, and four or five people of the same parish, said to be 100 or near it, declared Jenkins to have been an old man ever since they knew him. He gave evidence in court to fifty score years, in a tithe cause, 1667, between the Vicar of Catterick and William and Peter Mawbank wherein he deposed, that the tithes of wool, lamb &c. mentioned in the interrogatories, were the vicar's, and had been paid, to his knowledge, 120 years and more. The writer was present at another cause between Mr. Hawes and Mr. Wastel, of Ellerton, where Jenkins gave evidence to 120 years. The Judge asking him how he lived, he said by thatching and salmon fishing; that he was thatching a house when served with a subpœna in the cause, and would dub a hook with any man in Yorkshire. The writer went to see him at Ellerton-upon-Swale, and met him carrying a pitcher of water on his head; he told him he remembered the dissolution, and that great lamentation was made; that he had been butler to Lord Conyers of Hornby Castle, and that Marquess Brodelay, Lord Abbot of Fountains, did frequently visit his Lord, and drink a hearty glass with him; and that his Lord often sent him to inquire

quire how the Abbot did, who always sent for him to his lodgings, and after ceremonies, as he called it, passed, ordered him, besides wassail, a quarter of a yard of roast beef for his dinner, (for that the monasteries did deliver their guests meat by measure) and a great black jack of strong drink. Jenkins could neither read nor write: He died December 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1743, and an epitaph composed by Dr. Thomas Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

BLUSH NOT, MARBLE,  
TO RESCUE FROM OBLIVION  
THE MEMORY OF  
HENRY JENKINS,  
A PERSON OBSCURE IN BIRTH,  
BUT OF A LIFE TRULY MEMORABLE;  
FOR

HE WAS ENRICHED WITH THE GOODS OF NATURE,  
IF NOT OF FORTUNE;  
AND HAPPY  
IN THE DURATION,  
IF NOT THE VARIETY,  
OF HIS ENJOYMENTS:

AND

THOUGH THE PARTIAL WORLD  
DESPISED AND DISREGARDED  
HIS LOW AND HUMBLE STATE,  
THE EQUAL EYE OF PROVIDENCE  
BEHELD AND BLESSED IT

WITH A PATRIARCH'S HEALTH AND LENGTH OF DAYS,  
TO TEACH MISTAKEN MAN  
THESE BLESSINGS ARE ENTAILED ON TEMPERANCE,  
A LIFE OF LABOUR, AND A MIND AT EASE.  
HE LIVED TO THE AMAZING AGE OF

Seven miles from Studley is.

## HACKFALL,

A place much admired for its wild and romantic scenery ;

“ Where many a glade is found  
 “ The haunt of wood nymphs only ;  
 “ For here if art hath ever enter’d  
 “ ’Twas with un-landal’d foot  
 “ Prunicks, as if the place were hallow’d ground.”

A small rivulet, rising at some distance, runs into a deep woody glen, and forms, at the entrance, three or four small pools, and in issuing out of them makes so many little cascades, judiciously varied in their forms. It then hastens with precipitance to the river Ure, at the bottom of the dale, rushing over heaps of stones and pebbles, which obstruct its passage, and makes a multitude of falls, continually differing in shape and size. On the right rises a very steep hill, covered with under-wood, through which is a water-fall of considerable height. On the top of this hill, in a very picturesque situation, stands a ruined tower, called

## MOWBRAY CASTLE.

ON the left the walk is formed under a shade of lofty trees, growing on a steep bank. At the bottom of this walk is

## FISHERS’ HALL,

A small octagon room, built of a petrified substance, and surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of woods.

woods. The river Ure is now seen, whose noise had been heard before, roaring over heaps of stones, torn from the adjoining rocks by its fury when swelled with rain. It runs here in a curve round a point of high land on the opposite side, cloathed with a hanging wood from the brink to the water's edge, but is soon lost between the woody hills.— From the entrance to this place is half a mile, all the way a gradual descent; Fishers' Hall being situated four hundred and fifty feet below the highest point in this wild romantic region.

RETURNING back a little way, a path to the right leads thro' a fine wood of lofty trees, which reaches from the top of the high abrupt hill, then being on the left, to the river side. In some parts the wood has been cleared to vary the ground with spots of green turf, leaving a few scattered trees. In one of these spots, a rustic building is placed, looking on a considerable water-fall, the top of which is hid by overhanging boughs. Keeping near the side of the river, it shows itself in various views, the opposite bank generally covered with wood, but in one place presenting a high perpendicular face of bare rock. Rocks of the same sort appear in the hill on the left, the trees being thinned to show them.— Turning now to the left, ascend the hill, which overhangs the path you have followed, and from various stations you have various views of the river and country. The spire of Maslham church is a beautiful object from several places. The views of the country become more extensive as the ground rises, till  
you

you come to a building on the brink of a precipice, and on the highest part of the hill, called

### MOWBRAY-POINT.

HERE indeed a most noble scenery opens. In the bottom several reaches of the river are seen at once. The hanging wood on its farther bank; a particularly green meadow on its summit; farm-houses, gentlemen's seats, cultivated land, the church of Tanfield, and the bridge over the river Eure. To the right the prospect is bounded only by the horizon; in front are Hambleton Hills; with the Scar, called The White Mare; the town of Thirsk almost under it, and Northallerton to the right. The whole vale is finely scattered with towns, churches, and villages. York Minster is seen distinctly at the distance of more than thirty miles. The building which affords this prospect, appears from different parts of the walk to be a ruin, but has two neat rooms in it where, or in Fishers' Hall, the owner sometimes dined, or indulged his friends with the liberty of so doing, and for this purpose kitchens are built near

PROCEEDING onward, a new view opens of the principal water-fall, mentioned in the first walk; but it here appears to come from a much greater height, than it did when seen before, the upper part not being then visible. From hence you come to where you first entered.

THE improvements of this place, which include about one hundred and fifty acres, were begun by the late William Aislaby, Esq. about the year 1746

Th

The buildings were erected, the walks planned and laid out by his orders, and those orders executed by the ingenious Mr. Wood, the present gardener, without the assistance of any engineer or artist whatever.

THREE miles north of Hackfall is

## MASHAM,

A town which anciently belonged to the Lords Scroop, from which family it passed by marriage into that of Scroop of Bolton, and afterwards into the ancient family of Danby; William Danby, Esq. whose elegant seat and extensive gardens are about a mile distant, being lord of this manor. In the church, which is a very neat building, is an organ, also several monuments to the memory of persons belonging to the families of Danby, Wyvill, &c. This town hath a market on Wednesdays, and a fair for sheep and cattle on the 17th and 18th of September.

ABOUT two miles north-east of Hackfall is

## WEST TANFIELD,

WHICH, with another village, called EAST TANFIELD, not far distant, was, before the Conquest, in the possession of Torchil and Archil, probably Danes. William the Conqueror gave both these villages to Allan, Earl of Richmond; they afterwards became the property of the family of Fitzhugh, temp. Henry IV. This family bore for their

arms, azure, three chevronels brased in the base of the escutcheon, and a chief or.

ROBERT LORD MARMION, married the heiress of this family, and succeeded to these lordships. John Lord Marmion, having been very servicable in the wars of Scotland, obtained a licence to make a castle of his house situate in Tanfield-wood\*. This John died 1322, and was succeeded by Robert, Lord Marmion.

AVISZ, sister and heiress of Robert, married Sir John Grey, whose son, John Lord Grey, died seized of these estates.

THE seat of Philip Fitzhugh, Esq. in King George County, in Virginia, is at this day called Marmion.

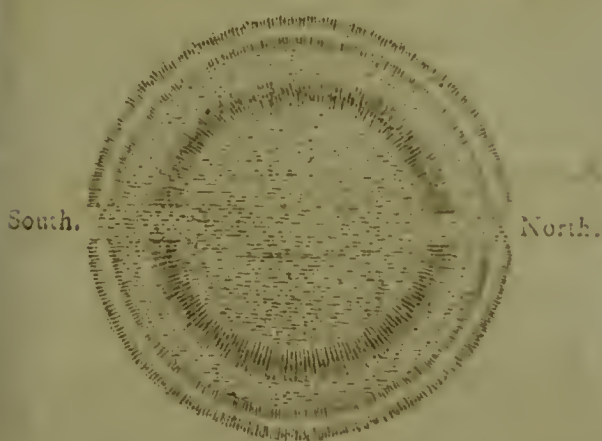
ON Thornborough Moor, near Tanfield, are the remains of three ancient encampments, all of the same form and dimensions; the most perfect of the three is situated at the west-end of the moor, and is of a circular form, about five hundred and forty feet in diameter, and consists, first, of a high rampart, forty-two feet in breadth; secondly, a plain, forty-two feet in breadth; and thirdly, of a ditch, thirty-six feet wide, within which is a flat area, three hundred feet in diameter. At a small distance, eastward from this encampment, are several round barrows or tumuli. Those camps are supposed to have been Danish, and the neighbouring village called Danesfield. In Domesday-Book it is called Tanesfield, and

---

\* The Porter's Lodge remains to this day, of which Mr. ~~Porter~~ has given a view.



and may originally have been Thane's field, *q. d.* a place where some of the Saxon nobility or Thanes had assembled an army.



THE form of these entrenchments is nearly similar to some of the Saxon camps, still remaining in this country, particularly that near Milton in Kent, where Alfred the Great encamped against Hasting's the Dane, in the year 892, being an irregular oval, having a rampart and ditch, of nearly the same dimensions as these, enclosing a plain whose largest diameter was eighty, and shortest seventy yards. In Tanfield Church are the monuments of two ladies, one of whom has the arms of Fitzhugh on her mantle. A knight, in armour, cross-legged, with his lady, supposed to be the monument of John Marmion, who died 9th of Edwd. II. In the same aisle a fine alabaster tomb, with a man in armour and a lady near him, said to be the

monument of Robert Marmion and his wife Anne, daughter of Fitzhugh, temp. Henry III. or Edward I.

---

## STAGE VI.

*Harrogate to Goldesburgh.—Ribstone.—Deighton.—  
Couthorp.—Hunsingore.*

---

### GOLDESBURGH\*,

A VERY pleasant village, two miles from Knareborough, and sixteen from York. This manor, one mile square, containing eight carucates of land, with a wood twelve furlongs in length and four in breadth, was held before the Conquest by Merlesuan; after that event by Ralph Pagnet, whose servant Hubert, 20th of William I. had here one carucate, seven villeins, and half a fishery, at the rent of five shillings and fourpence. It afterwards came into the possession of John de Buscy, who held it of the King *in capite*, and who granted the same to Richard, afterwards named De Goldesburgh.

Sir John Goldesburgh, Knt. died about 1325. He had issue Richard.

Richard

---

\* There is a town called Goldberg, 36 miles west of Bieslaw.

Richard Goldesburgh, Esq. married, and had issue Richard and Thomas.

Richard Goldesburgh, Esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Hazelwood, and had issue Richard, &c.

Richard Goldesburgh, Esq. married Anne, daughter of Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, Knt. and had issue Thomas, and Jane, who died young.

Thomas Goldesburgh, Esq. married Jane, daughter of Thomas Boynton, of Aclam, and had issue William, Richard, Ralph, Eleanor, &c.

William Goldesburgh, Esq. married a daughter of Mr. Peter Slingsby, of Bilton Park, by whom he had issue Anne, his sole daughter and heir, married to Edmond Keighley, of Newhall, near Otley, Esq.

Richard Goldesburgh, Esq. second son of Thomas, and heir male to his brother William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Johnson, of Walton-Head; he was living in the year 1585, and had issue Susan, Jane, Elizabeth, and Johan.

Maude de Goldesburgh was prioress of Nunmonkton, 1421. Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Goldesburgh, Knt. married Henry Arthington, Esq. temp. Henry VII. Anna de Goldesburgh was prioress of Sinyngthwaite, 1529.

Talbot Goldesburgh, Esq. descended from a younger branch of this family, went over with King William III. into Ireland, and was at the siege of Limerick: He had two sons, John and William; John settled in the county of Longford, a descendant of whom was at Knaresbrough in the year 1785 or 1786.

The family of Goldeſburgh was ſucceeded here by that of Hutton, but whether by marriage or purchaſe does not appear.

Sir Richard Hutton, of Goldeſburgh, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas at Weſtminſter.

Sir Richard Hutton, ſon of Sir Richard, was high-ſheriff of Yorkſhire, in the 19th and 20th years of Charles I. Colonel of a regiment of foot, for the wapentake of Claro, Governor of Knaresbrough Caſtle, and Member of Parliament for Knaresbrough; a man endowed with every qualification that conſtitutes a brave and gallant officer. He married, firſt, Ann, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, Bart. ſiſter to the Earl of Strafford, and had iſſue Richard, and Ann, married to Anthony Byerley, Eſq.—and to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Jackſon of Hickleton, Knt. widow and relict of Francis Williamſon, of Nottinghamſhire; by her he had no iſſue. After the battle of Marſton-Moor, 1644. Mancheſter's horſe were cantoned in this neighbourhood, amongſt whom was Cromwell's lieutenant, Whalley, who took up his quarters at Goldeſburgh-Hall, Sir Richard, the owner, being then with his regiment beſieged in York. After the ſurrender of that city to the forces of the Parliament, &c. the gariſon were conducted, according to the articles of capitulation, by a convoy of ſeven troops of horſe, by way of Knaresbrough to Otley, as they paſſed near Goldeſburgh, Whalley met them, and entered into diſcourſe with the officers concerning the late battle; after ſome time he addreſſed himſelf to Sir Richard Hutton, intreating him to  
leave

leave the army, and return with him to his own house and family at Goldesburgh; but not choosing to trust himself in the power of an avowed enemy, and being firmly attached to the royal cause, he passed by his house\*, his lady, and family, and after some months spent in toilsome marches and continual alarms, was slain at Sherborn fight, Oct. 15, 1645.

Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, marrying Anthony Byerley, Esq. with her, this estate passed into that family.

The Hon. Robert Byerley married Mary, daughter of Philip Wharton, of Edlington, Esq. and had issue Robert, Philip, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary.

FROM the Byerleys this estate passed, by purchase, to Daniel Lascelles, Esq. after whose decease, it devolved to his brother Edwin Lord Harewood, and is now the residence of the Hon. Mr. Douglas, who married Miss Lascelles, eldest daughter of the present Lord Harewood.

## GOLDESBURGH-HALL,

A LARGE and noble structure, built by the Huttons at least two hundred years ago, standing in the middle of a spacious court-yard, encompassed by a  
very

---

\* Manchester's horse being quartered in the villages betwixt Knaresbrough and York, Goldesburgh must at that time have been in a state of defence, or Whalley could not with safety have remained there within two miles of Knaresbrough, when a garrison for the King.

very high wall, and accessible only through a strong and lofty gateway; a striking specimen of the mode of building, even at that time, when the hospitable mansion still preserved in its form some traces of caution, and appearance of strength. The stair-case is ornamented with paintings of landscapes, interspersed with ruins and military trophies. The DINING and DRAWING ROOMS are nearly of the same dimensions, forty feet by thirty, including the recesses; there is also a smaller DRAWING ROOM twenty-six feet by twenty, from each of which is a very pleasing view of verdant fields and shrubberies bounded by wood.

EVERY capital mansion in these northern parts was anciently either a fortress, or had near it a building calculated for defence, as a strong-hold to flee to in times of danger: Many of them consisted of one square tower, with an exploratory turret at each corner. The mansions of Ribston and Plumptre were thus defended. Goldesburgh Tower most probably stood upon a piece of insulated ground 105 feet long and 72 broad, situated on the south-side of the village.

## THE CHURCH

Is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, rated in the King's books at 11. 1s. Lord Harwood is patron, and its present annual value not less than 180l.

THE arching over the south-door is composed of two semicircles; the one decorated with a row of gryphons'

gryphons' heads, the other composed of zig-zag work, (evidently Saxon) well executed. In the east-window are the arms of the Goldestburghs, Huttons, Byerleys, &c. finely stained on glass. Within the rails of the altar, on the pavement, is an inscription to the memory of ROBERT WEEKS, obiit 1716. Above this, on the north-wall, is an elegant monument to the memory of ZACHARY BLAKE, obiit 1757. On the floor of the chancel is an inscription round the margin of a flat stone, without any date, to the memory of DAME EVE DE GOLDESBURN, third daughter of Sir Walter Bickerdike. Here are also several grave-stones of black marble; on the top of each is neatly cut the arms of Byerley, and the following inscriptions:

THE HON. ROBERT BYERLEY, OBIIT 1714.

MARY BYERLEY, OBIIT 1726.

ROBERT BYERLEY, OBIIT 1729.

PHILIP BYERLEY, OBIIT 1734.

ANNE BYERLEY, OBIIT 1755.

On the south-wall is a beautiful monument to the memory of ELIZABETH and ANNE BYERLEY, the last of this family. The figures of Faith and Charity, adorning the urn of the deceased, are finely executed, and do honour to Mr. Wilton the artist.

A NEAT monument of white marble to the memory of DANIEL LASCELLES, Esq. who died May 26, 1784, aged 70 years.

NEAR this monument, under an elegant arch, is an altar tomb to the memory of twelve persons of the

the Goldesburgh family, whose names are inscribed on each side. On the north-side also, in a small recess, formerly a private chapel, are the figures of two Knights Templars, in the usual position, with legs across, and completely armed; on their shields the arms of Goldesburgh—azure, a cross patonce. On the outside of the steeple are several shields of arms; on the south-side is Goldesburgh impaling a maunch; on the west, Goldesburgh impaling three bars; on the north-side Goldesburgh impaling three bustards rising.

ONE of the finest views this country affords, is from the highest part of Goldesburgh-field, a level and well-cultivated country, bounded by hilly grounds, affording all the variety of a rich landscape; the principal objects in which are Allerton-Park, the Tower, and Claro Hill, Hay Park, Conyng-Gorts, Scriven-Hall and Park, the town of Knaresbrough, Harrogate, and Harlow-Hill, all ranged in a semicircular view, behind which the Mount of St. Michael, presents itself, beautifully mantled with wood.

Two miles from Goldesburgh is

## RIBSTONE,

THE seat of Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart. This manor of Ripestain\*, consisting of five carucates of land,

---

\* Domesday Book.



and, was held before the Conquest by Turber and Merlesuan, probably Danes. After the Conquest it was in the possession of William de Percy and Ralph Pagnet. Robert Lord Ros<sup>s</sup> became possessed of it in the reign of Henry III. and, in the year 1224, settled this estate upon the Knights Templars, who enjoyed it till the dissolution of the order, when it was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, of whom it was purchased by Henry Goodricke, Esq. in the year 1542.

THE family of Goodricke bear for their arms—Argent, on a fesse gules, between two lions passant guardant sable, a fleur-de-lis or, between two crests of the field. *Crest*—out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion issuant ermines, armed and langued gules, holding in his paws a battle ax proper, helved. *Supporters*—Two naked boys. *Motto*—Fortior uno justus.

THIS ancient family flourished for several generations at Nortingley in Somersetshire. Henry Goodricke, third son of Robert Goodricke of Nortingley, married the daughter of Thomas Stickford, Esq. of Lincolnshire, and settled in that county, where, after six generations, William Goodricke, of East-Kirby, in Lincolnshire, married to his second wife, Jane, the heiress of Mr. Williamson of Bolton, whom he had three sons and a daughter; the sons were

---

In the year 1214 Robert de Ros, Peter de Brouis, and Richard de Percie, reduced the city and county of York to the obedience of the Dauphin of France.

were John, Thomas, and Henry, ancestor to the present Baronet, which Henry purchased Ribstone and other lands in Yorkshire, of the Duke of Suffolk. He married a daughter of Sir Christopher Rawson, and died in the year 1556, and was succeeded in his Yorkshire estate by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff of Yorkshire in the year 1579. He married Clare, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers, Esq. and was succeeded in his estate by his son Richard, who was high-sheriff in the year 1591, and married Meriola, daughter of William Lord Eure. He died in the year 1601, and was succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, Henry Goodricke, Knight, who married Jane, daughter of John Savile, Knight, and had issue Savile, John, Francis, and several daughters.

SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, Knight, succeeding his father, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet August 14, 1641. He took up arms in the cause of Charles I. and at the attack of Bradford in Yorkshire, December 18, 1642, had his horse killed under him, and himself dangerously wounded. He was afterwards taken and imprisoned, first at Manchester and then in the Tower of London, from whence he made his escape into France. His estate was sequestered and compounded for at the price of 1343l. 10s. By his first lady, Catherine, daughter of Stephen Norcliffe, Esq. he had Sir Henry, his successor. By his second, who was Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Smith, and widow of William Lord Fairfax, he had Sir John, who succeeded his brother.

SIR HENRY, the second Baronet, born in 1642, was Envoy Extraordinary from Charles the Second, King of England, to Charles the Second, King of Spain, and Privy Counsellor to King William the Third. This gentleman, with Lord Danby and the Duke of Devonshire, had frequent meetings at Ribstone-Hall, to concert the time, method, and means of bringing about the Revolution which happened in 1683, and was one of that party of lords and gentlemen who seized the City of York for the use of William Prince of Orange, Nov. 22, of the same year\*. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel William Legge, and sister to George Lord Dartmouth, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his half brother,

SIR JOHN GOODRICK, the third Baronet, who married Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Hopkins, Knight, serjeant at law, by whom he had five sons and five daughters: He died 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR HENRY GOODRICK, the fourth Baronet, who married Mary, only child of Tobias Jenkins, Esq. by whom he had four sons and four daughters: He died 1738, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR JOHN GOODRICK, fifth Baronet, who was Envoy to the Court of Sweden, temp. George II. and one of his present Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council: He married Miss Mary Johnson, a relation of Robert Lord Bingley, and had issue one son, Henry, and a daughter, who died in her infancy. He died

Y .

Aug.

---

\* See the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1789. Memoirs of Sir John Ker, p. 286.

Aug. 3, 1789, aged 82; his lady died March 4, 1792. Henry married a lady of family in Holland, and died in the year 1784, having had issue John, who died 1786, Henry, and three daughters, Harriotte, Mary, and Elizabeth.

SIR HENRY GOODRICKE, the sixth Baronet, married Miss Fortescue, second daughter of the late Right Hon. James Fortescue, and niece to the Earl of Clermont.

### RIBSTONE-HALL,

SITUATED on a fine eminence, nearly encompassed by the river Nidd, and commanding a wide, extensive, and beautiful prospect. All the apartments are well finished, and throughout the whole building elegance and utility are every where united. In the saloon are the following pictures.

THE Virgin at work, attended by angels, copied by Pietro Angeletti, from an original, by Guido in the Pope's domestic chapel at Monte Cavallo in Rome. The Descent of the Cross: This picture exhibits one of the most interesting groupes of figures imagination can conceive, copied by Sigr. Lud. Sterne, from an original in the church of Trinatata de Monte in Rome, by Daniel de Volterra. The Rape of Helen, by Guido, in the palace of the Prince of Spada in Rome. One of Helen's attendants is employed in carrying a favourite little dog, another a casket, supposed of jewels, whilst a slave is engaged in conducting a squirrel. Attention to such subjects, on such an occasion, proves a levity of character very well becoming a lady in a state of elope-

elopement. The Death of Dido, by Guercino, in the same palace as the former. Here Dido is represented at the instant she has thrown herself on a sword, her sister and others running in distress to her assistance: Cupid having done the mischief flies away, and the fleet of Eneas is seen at a distance in full sail. The above two copies are the work of Sigr. Francesco Smuglandientz, pensioner to the King of Poland. Bacchus and Ariadne, by Guido, in the Pope's collection at the Capitol in Rome. Ariadne is supposed to have been abandoned by Theseus, and discovered by Bacchus, who not only relieves her from her distressed situation, but, as is well known, becomes her lover. The figures that attend Bacchus are such as are supposed to be his attributes.

A copy of Aurora, by Guido, in the palace of Prince Rusigliose in Rome. Apollo is represented in his chariot, drawn by four horses, and the Hours dancing most gracefully round him. A copy of Aurora, by Guercino, in Villa Ludovise, belonging to Prince Prombinio, in Rome. Here Aurora herself is seated in her chariot, with the Hours before her, as putting out the stars: Behind her is the figure of an old man, meant to represent Night. A copy of the Aldobrandini Marriage, an antique painting, found in the baths of Titus, in Rome, now in the villa of Prince Aldobrandini, which gives name to the work. The Marriage of Helen and Paris, taken from a most elegant bas-relief, on an antique vase.

In the Drawing-room are several good pictures of the ancestors of the family.

IN the chapel are the following monuments. On a tablet of white marble, fixed against the wall, is an inscription in Latin to the memory of Richard Goodricke, Esq. his Lady, and a numerous issue, date 1652.

On the opposite wall is a monument to the memory of Sir Henry Goodricke, who died in the year 1738.

ON the front of the altar-table is inscribed :

THIS ANCIENT CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW WAS REPAIRED AND EMBELLISHED BY SIR HARRY GOODRICKE, IN THE 12TH OF KING WILLIAM, OUR DELIVERER FROM POPEERY AND SLAVERY, WHO, WITH MARY HIS BELOVED WIFE, DESIGNS TO BE INTERRED, IN GOD'S APPOINTED TIME, IN THE NEW VAULT AT THE WEST END OF THIS CHURCH. SHE WAS DAUGHTER TO COLONEL WILLIAM LEGGE, AND SISTER TO GEORGE LORD DARTMOUTH, AND HAS LIVED WITH HER HUSBAND IN GREAT UNION NEAR 36 YEARS.

1703.

ON each side of the altar-table is a tomb supposed to inclose the remains of two Knights Templars, formerly belonging to a commandry of that order, founded on the spot by Robert Lord Ross, in the year 1224.

IN the chapel-yard is a very curious and remarkable monument of the standard-bearer to the ninth Roman legion, which was dug up in Trinity Gardens, near Micklegate, in York, in the year 1688.

In

In his right-hand is the ensign of a cohort, and in his left a measure for corn.



THIS place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the RIBSTONE-PARK PIPPIN; the original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, from which tree such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this and many other counties: Notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still retains its value, being preferred before every other apple this country produces. The old tree is yet standing, and in the year 1787, produced six bushels of fruit.

ON the left-hand, as you approach the house, is the much-admired ORIENTAL PLATANUS, whose principal limb extends forty-four feet from the bole; and near the chapel is a large mulberry-tree.

On the *ripe* or bank of the river here, was formerly a marble quarry, from which, probably, the village derives its name—*Ripe-sten*.

Two miles from Ribstone is

## NORTH-DEIGHTON\*.

IN this village, on the estate of Sir John Ingilby, Bart. is a very large tumulus, the base of which is  
near

---

\* It hath been the custom of migrators in all ages to give names to the lands in their new settlements, similar to those left behind them in their native country; hence this and the adjoining village may have, in some remote age, been the property of a Brabantian chieftain, as there is a village of the same name in that province.



near five hundred feet in circumference, and the height of the slope about seventy feet. On the top is a flat area, twenty-seven feet long by thirteen broad — About a quarter of a mile from hence is another tumulus, the foundation of which appears to have been laid with large unhewn stones, a custom peculiar to the Danes\*. There were some other tumuli in the neighbourhood, of which now no vestige remains except their names, which are still retained in the fields where they stood, viz. Peesbury-Hill, Maunberry-Hill, Ingmanthorp-Hill, Ingbarrow-Hill. On viewing the circumjacent country, it is manifest, that no situation could be more peculiarly adapted for the meeting of hostile armies. At what time any such conflict happened, or who were the contending nations does not appear; yet it may probably have been one of those many engagements which happened in this neighbourhood during the axon Heptarchy.

“The stranger shall come and build here, and remove the heaped up earth: A half-worn sword shall rise before him; and bending over it, he will say, ‘These are the arms of chiefs of old, but their names are not in song.’” *Ofian.*

MONUMENTS of this kind are of the remotest antiquity; they were sometimes raised over the remains

---

\* The Danes obtained a complete victory over the Saxons and Scots, not far from the river Ouse, in the year 1010.

mains of persons of the highest dignity, and often times by the soldiers over the bodies of their fellows slain in battle; it being a custom amongst the northern nations, that every surviving soldier should bring a helmet full of earth for this purpose. These monuments, and often the places where they were erected, were named after the person or persons there interred; of this kind was the tomb of Hamlet, as described by Saxo: “*Insignis ejus sepultura, ac non*” “*mine campus apud justiam extat.*” Which field, we are told, is called *Amlet's Hede* to this day.

HALF a mile from hence is

## KIRK-DEIGHTON.

IN this manor, before the Conquest, were sixteen carucates of land, a church, and a wood a mile square. After the Conquest Ralph Pagnel had twelve, and Erneis de Burun four carucates here. It afterwards came into the possession of the Barons Trussebuts, from whom it descended to the Ros's of Ingmanthorp, and by them to the Manners's Earls of Rutland. Many of the Ros's of Ingmanthorp, the Thorntons, and the Pallifers were interred in this church. Over the south-door are their arms. Three water-bougquets cut in stone. Above the entrance into the Chancel are two shields of arms, one of which are those of Manners, afterwards Dukes of Rutland; on the other are those of Manners and Ros, with fourteen other quarterings, displaying the principal intermarriages of the Manners family.

family, to the time that Sir Robert Manners married Eleanor sister of Edmund Lord Ros, whose son and heir, George, in right of his mother, became Lord Ros. This nobleman accompanied Henry VIII. into France, and attended that monarch at the sieges of Touraine and Tournay, which expedition seems to be alluded to by the representation of two fortified towns under the shields of arms.

THIS church is a rectory, of which Colonel Thornton is patron. Its present annual value is 400*l*. It is a neat building, with a very handsome spire, which is seen at a great distance. On the outwalls and steeple, are some very old figures cut in stone, representing a man, an eagle, a dragon, and several others of uncouth shape and hideous aspect.

### INGMANTHORP,

ABOUT a mile distant, was also in the possession of the Barons Trussebutts, from whom it also descended to the Lord Ros; a branch of this noble family made it their seat for many generations. Here was a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which Sir Robert Ros was interred, Jan. 21, 1392. The site of the house-gardens, &c. may yet be traced in a field there, called Hall-Garth.

ABOUT four-miles from Deighton is

### COWTHORP.

AT the time of the general survey, 20th of William

William I. there were in Coletorp three carucates of land and three villeins, held by Godefrid of William de Percy, a church, and a wood half a mile square. The whole manor was one mile long and half a mile broad. It was afterwards held by Adam Fitz-John de Walkingham, for the fourth part of a Knight's fee, of Robert de Plompton, who held it of the heirs of Percy.

ON the 13th of February, 1455, licence was granted to Bryan Rowcliff, patron of this church, to demolish and prostrate the same, and then to erect one at another place, because the said old parish-church was too far distant from the town. Accordingly the present structure was completed and consecrated on August the 17th, 1458. The first rector that occurs for the old church, is Richard de Roukesburgh, instituted in May, 1289. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, valued in the King's books at 38l. 2s. 5d. In the choir, on a large flat stone, are the effigies of a man and woman, bearing betwixt them the model of a church.

THIS appears to be in memory of Brian Rowcliff, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and his lady, the founders of this church.

GUY RAWCLIFF became possessed of this estate, by marrying Johan, sister and heir of John Burgh or Brough. The families of Snawsdale, Hamerton, and Walmsley have successively been lords of this place.

ROBERT, the seventh Lord Petre, married Catharine,

tharine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heir of her brother, Francis Walmsley, Esq. by which marriage this estate came into that noble family ;

ROBERT EDWARD, the ninth Lord Petre, being the present owner.

IN the east-window are the following arms, beautifully stained on glass, viz. PLUMPTON, HAMERTON, ROSS of INGMANTHORP, ROUCLIFF, and BURGH.—In the choir, INGILBY and ROUCLIFF, ROSS and BURGH.—On the south-side, ROUCLIFF and GORE.—On the north-side, ASHTON, HAMERTON, and TEMPEST.—On the sides of the font are those of PLUMPTON, ROUCLIFF, ROSS of INGMANTHORP, and HAMERTON.—And in the window of the steeple are those of ROUCLIFF. In the chancel are several of the same shields of arms repeated, with the addition of those of ASHTON and STANDISH.

AT a very small distance from the church, are the remains of an enormous tree, called the

### COWTHORP OAK.

TRADITION speaks of this oak, being in decay for many generations, which may serve to confute the common assertion, that an oak is one century in growing, another in perfection, and a third in decline.

By a monument erected at the expence of Lord Delawar in New Forest, Hants, in the year 1745,

we are informed, that some remains of the oak from whence the arrow glanced that slew King William II. was existing in the remembrance of persons then living; that event happening 698 years ago, and we naturally suppose the oak a grown one when that accident happened: we may from hence reasonably compute, that the life of the Cowthorpe Oak may attain to a thousand years.

It is certain, that of all the claims to long life in the vegetable world, the oak and yew, from their slow advances and solid texture, seem to stand the foremost in the scale of duration.

It is said of the celebrated oaks of Winfield Chase in Cumberland, and those at Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, that a coach may easily drive within their boles; but concerning the oak now in question, it is evident from the measure, that supposing it hollowed for the purpose, two coaches might pass a-breast through its bole.

THE leading branch fell by a storm in the year 1718, which being measured with accuracy, was found to contain five tons and two feet of wood.

BEFORE this accidental mutilation, its branches are said to have extended their shade over half an acre of ground. Thus constituting in a single tree almost a wood itself; which reminds us of the ancient sycamore, that arrested Xerxes to admire it when on his military march, and under whose spreading branches he and his court reposed themselves.

THE present circumference of this oak, close by the ground, is twenty yards, and its principal limb extends sixteen yards from the bole. "When com-  
pared

pared with this, (says Dr. Hunter) all other trees are children of the forest."

It seems that Cowthorp in former ages could boast of having deer equally superior to the rest of their species, as this oak was to all the trees of the forest.

In the wood, not far from this village, anno 1749, was found by some persons digging about four feet deep, the head of a stag, with the horns entire, of so uncommon a size as to excite the curiosity of great numbers of people who flocked from all parts of the neighbourhood to view them; they measured, from the tip of one horn to the other, full six feet. They were some time in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Nutwell of Cowthorp, and afterwards became the property of a person at York.

About half a mile from Cowthorp, on the opposite side of the river Nidd, is

## HUNSINGORE,

FORMERLY part of the possessions of the Knights Templars. Since the suppression of that order, this, with several other estates hereabouts, hath belonged to the family of Goodricke, whose ancient seat was at this place, situated on a mountain, the sides of which were cut in terraces, rising near ten feet above each other; here were four of these terraces, above which, on a flat area, stood the mansion, commanding a very extensive prospect.

TRADITION says, this house was destroyed in the civil wars of Charles I. which is very probable, as

it is well known Sir John Goodricke took a very active part on the side of royalty, in those perilous times.

THE church here, which hath been lately rebuilt, is a rectory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, rated in the King's books at 5l. 17s. 3½d. Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart. is patron, and the present annual value is 300l.

## STAGE VII.

*Harrogate to Plumpton.—Spofford.—Wetherby.—  
Thorparch.—Bramham-Park.—Haslewood.—  
Tadcaster.*

THREE miles from Harrogate, on the right of the road leading from thence to Plumpton, is the village of

## FOLLYFOOT\*,

WHERE a family of that name anciently resided, till the reign of Henry V. when the heiress,  
Oliva

\* *Felle*, a broad sword, and *Feyt*, an action. We frequently find names given to battles in ancient times, expressive of some particular circumstance relative to each; as, The Field of Battle-Axes, fought at Hackendown, in Kent, in the year 853; the Battle of the Spurs, in France, 1513, &c.



Oliva de Folifaite, married JOHN, ancestor of the present EARL MOIRA.

ABOUT half a mile west of the village stands

### RUDDING-HALL\*.

PLEASANTLY situated, and commanding a very fine view of the surrounding country. This house, about fifty years ago, was the property of Mr. Williamson, of Wetherby, from whom it passed by purchase to Mr. Craddock, and he sold it to Mr. James Collins, who added much to the building, laid out the pleasure-ground, planted the avenues, and built a very curious rustic gateway, consisting of three arches, large and lofty. The beauty of this portal was much increased by the ivy which grew up on each side in great abundance, insinuated its branches into every cavity, and spread its foliage all over the wall. It is much to be regretted that this singular pile was blown down in the year 1790. At this house resided successively the Rev. Mr. Thomas Lamplugh; Brice Fisher, Esq. Lord Lincoln; General Mollyn; and the Countess of Conyngham.

FROM Mr. Collins's Representatives, the house, with 500 acres of land, passed, by purchase, to Thomas Wilson, Esq. brother of the Bishop of Bristol, after whose decease, it was purchased, in the year 1788, by Alexander Lord Loughborough.

Z z

HALF

---

\* *Road Ing Hall.* A road yet lies through the Ing, on the high side of which the house stands.

HALF a mile west of Rudding-Hall is a place, called

### BICKER-FLAT\*,

AND near it a tumulus, one hundred and fifty feet in circumference. It is called

### ALEXANDER's HILL,

BUT for what reason none can tell, nor is there the least tradition concerning it.

THE name of the village, and also of this piece of ground seem to point out this as a place where a battle hath formerly been fought, and that the neighbouring tumulus may possibly contain the remains of some chief of ancient times, whose history hath been long forgotten.

“ A TREE stands alone on the hill and marks the  
“ slumbering Connal. The leaves whirl round with  
“ the wind, and strew the grave of the dead.”

*Ossian.*

### PLUMPTON.

[*Plomp*, Danish; *rude and wild*.] Such, undoubtedly, was the appearance of this place, only a few years ago, before the desert was changed to a beautiful garden. “ Here,” says Leland, “ is a park  
“ and

“ and a fair house of stone, with two towers belonging to the same.” One of these towers remained till about the year 1760, when Daniel Lascelles, Esq. having purchased the estate, took down the tower, and began to build a large house here, which was carried several stories high; when happening to purchase the Goldesborough estate, he took up his residence there, and the unfinished building at Plumptre was taken down to the ground. The stables, with some other offices, remain, and an elegant little lodge has since been built in the kitchen-garden.

THIS place is much resorted to during the summer months, on account of its beautiful pleasure-ground; which for singularity of situation and diversity of pleasing objects, has not its equal in Great Britain. It consists of about twenty acres of irregular ground, interspersed with a great number of rocks, standing in detached pieces, of various forms and magnitude; in the intervals are planted a great variety of the most beautiful evergreens and flowering shrubs, through which the walks are carried in different directions all over the place.

THERE is a fine lake at the foot of the rocks, forming many curious inlets. Seats are placed in different situations, from whence the spectator may, with the greatest advantage, mark all the beauties of this romantic scene, which affords a solemn but pleasing variety, that never fails to call forth the willing admiration of all who view it.

" Here jas'mines spread the silver flow'r,  
 " And deck the rock, or weave the bow'r ;  
 " The woolbines mix in am'rous play,  
 " And breathe their fragrant sweets away ;  
 " There rising myrdes form a shade ;  
 " There roses blush, and scent the glade ;  
 " All, all their balmy sweets exhale,  
 " And triumph in the distant gale."

THE regularity of the perpendicular faces of many of these rocks, and the evident cuts which have been wrought for the removal of considerable strata, leaving the lower stratum of equal breadth and length, are, with some, convincing proofs that this place, many ages ago, was a stone-quarry \*.

THE faces of rocks in their natural state, are rude, rounded, or broken into a variety of uncouth angles; instead of which, we meet with a smooth and perpendicular wall of stone, which gives reason to suppose that the tool has been used here.

ONE huge mass of rock, insulated by water, which measures near fifty feet in length without a joint, shows the possibility of finding obelisks here even higher than those at Boroughbridge, which are believed to have been carried from hence, as being of the same grit.

IN the time of Edward the Confessor, Gamelbar, a Saxon or Danish chieftain, had two carucates of land

---

\* This is very evident, and accounted for by the following extract from the Records in the Tower of London : " Licenc'  
 " Willo Plumpton quod ipse ad libitum suum muros et turre  
 " cum petris, calce, et Zabulo, infra manerium suum de  
 " Plumpton, edificare, facere, &c." Pat. 13. Edw. 4. p. 2.  
 M. II.

land here, and arable land sufficient for one plough.

AFTER the Conquest, William de Percy claimed two carucates here, under whom Eldred de Plumpton held it; at which time there were here eight villeins (farmers) and ten borders (bores, husbandmen).

GILBERT TYSON, at the same time, claimed two carucates of taxable land here, and arable for one plough, which was half a mile in length, and three furlongs in breadth; the rent, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was 20s. but at this time was only 5s \*.

THE manor of Rosarlington, near Plumpton, was also held of William de Percy by Eldred de Plumpton, and then contained two carucates and two oxgangs of taxable land, three villeins and five borders, a wood, one mile in length, and nine furlongs in breadth.

THE family of Plumpton, holding their lands of the Percys, as *mesne lords*, bore the Percy arms on their shield, with the difference only of an escallop-shell inserted in the centre of each fusil, in token of their subordination.

NIGEL DE PLUMPTON had the whole lordship of Plumpton given him by William Estotville, lord of Knaresbrough, for a gelding of 5l. value.

Peter de Plumpton engaged with the Barons in the war against King John.

Sir

Sir Robert Plumpton married Lucy, daughter of William Lord Roos, died 18th of Edward II.

Sir Robert Plumpton, knighted 4th of Edward II. married Isabel, daughter of Henry Lord Scroop and sister to Richard Scroop, Archbishop of York.

Sir William Plumpton, beheaded along with his uncle, Archbishop Scroop, Sir John Lamplugh, and several others, at York, for taking arms against Henry IV. 1405.

Sir Robert Plumpton, Knight, served in the army of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, 1424.

Robert Plumpton, temp. Henry VI. married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford in the castle of Skipton, she being then only seven years of age, but he dying, before she attained her 12th year, she was afterwards, by a dispensation from the Pope, married to his second brother.

Sir William Plumpton, knighted 13th of Ed. IV. married Jane, daughter and coheir of Thomas Wintringham, of Wintringham-Hall, in Knaresbrough\*. This gentleman was a steady adherent to Edward IV. from whom, besides many other favours, he obtained a licence to castellate his house at Plumpton, and to have free warren in all his lands there.

THE last male-heir of this family was Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, Esq. who was possessed of several considerable estates in Plumpton, Rough Farlington, Knaresbrough, Ribstan, and Breame, in the  
the

---

\* Now the residence of Mr. Thomas Wilkes.

the county of York. He died at Paris, May 8, 1749, unmarried, intestate, and without issue.

William Knight, one of his sister's sons, being insane, and incapable of joining in any conveyance, an act of Parliament was obtained for settling his wife's undivided moiety of the estate in trustees in trust, to be sold for the purposes therein mentioned; and soon afterwards they joined with Mr. Palmes, the other sister's son, and Mrs. Cicily and Ann Plumpton, in selling the whole of the two manors of Plumpton and Rough-Farlington, to Daniel Lascelles, Esq. for the sum of twenty-eight thousand pounds.

Cecily and Ann Plumpton were both nuns and living in the English convent of Benedictines at Cambray, in Flanders, in the year 1783.

HALF a mile from Plumpton is

### BREAME-HALL\*,

Now a farm house, but formerly the residence of one branch of the very ancient family of the Cholmleys, whose arms, painted on glass, yet remain in one of the windows of this house.

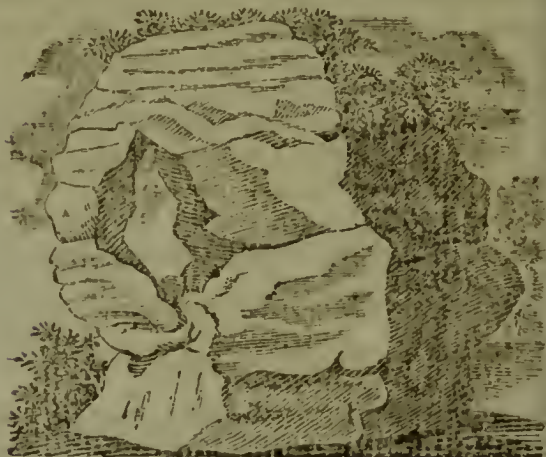
RICHARD CHOLMLEY, Esq. resided here in the year 1658; Henry Cholmley, 1686.

ONE mile from Plumpton, on the right of the road leading from thence to Spofford, at about one hundred yards distance, stands a rock of a singular shape; its circumference about ninety feet, and altitude twenty-four. There is a large perforation, quite

---

*Brae-Ham*, A dwelling on the side of a hill.

quite through the rock, five feet wide, and near 10 feet high: in the centre of this cavity is a basin two feet deep, and four feet in diameter. Such perforations are supposed to have been used by the Druids, to initiate and dedicate their children to the offices of rock-worship\*.



BORLAGE informs us, that "in the parish of Mader, in Cornwall, is a similar holed rock, through which the country people at this day creep, in order to obtain a cure for pains in the limbs, and when fanciful parents do also frequently draw their young children, to cure them of the rickets." Such places were used by idolaters for worse purposes more than two thousand years ago. See Isaiah lvii. 5.

SPOF

---

\* This rock stands in a low marshy situation, called at this day *Uell-Hole*.



## SPOFFORD.

[*Spaw Ford*] Before the Conquest, Gamelbar was lord of this manor, after which William de Percy had here four carucates of land, nine villeins, and ten borders. Here was then a mill, four acres of meadow, and a wood, one mile square. The whole manor was said to be sixteen furlongs in length and twelve in breadth.

It continued for several ages to be the seat of the Percys, and is at this time in the possession of the Earl of Egremont, a descendant from that illustrious house.

WILLIAM DE PERCY obtained a grant for a market here on Fridays, in the year 1224.

1309, HENRY DE PERCY procured licence to fortify his castle here. Henry de Percy, the first Earl of Northumberland, was slain at Bramham-Moor, within a few miles of this house, in the year 1407. After the battle of Towton, 1462, so fatal to Henry VI. in which, amongst a great many others, were slain the Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Richard Percy, his brother. Their estates were laid waste, and every thing belonging to them entirely destroyed by the enraged conquerors.

LELAND observes, that “ the manor-house at  
Spofford

---

\* A spring, called the *Spaw-well*, may yet be seen in the first field, on the right of the road, leading from Spofford to the Lagg.

Spofford was sore defaced, in the time of the civil wars betwixt Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, by the Earl of Warwick and Marquis Montacute."

THE heir of this great family, being in his minority when his father was slain, was committed to the Tower of London till the 27th of October 1449 when he was brought before the King at Westminster, and took the oath of allegiance; whereupon he was soon after restored to the estates and dignities of his ancestors. He was unfortunately murdered by a mob at his house, near Topcliffe, in Yorkshire 1489.

AFTER having lain in ruins some time, we find this house was again made tenable; for in the year 1559. Henry Lord Percy obtained a licence to fortify his houses at Spofford and Leckenfield. The misfortunes of that noble family, which happened soon after this period, together with their ceasing to reside at Spofford, account for the decay of this princely mansion.

THE present ruins extend forty-five yards from north to south, and sixteen from east to west. The situation is on a sloping bank, ending in a low wall of rock, within the Castle, affording convenience for lower apartments.

THE hall, which has been a most magnificent room, is seventy-five feet in length, and thirty-five in breadth; the windows are arched like those of cathedral churches. It seems to have been built about the time of Edward III. when the idea of the castle began to give way to that of the palace.

HERI

HERE no doubt have been often repeated those scenes of festivity so frequent in our ancient Baronial castles, and described in the following lines :

" Lord Percy made a solemn feast  
 " In Spofford's princely hall ;  
 " And there came lords, and there came knights,  
 " His chiefs and barons all.

" With wassail, mirth, and revelry,  
 " The castle rung around ;  
 " Lord Percy call'd for song and harp,  
 " And pipes of martial sound.

" The minstrels of that noble house,  
 " All clad in robes of blue,  
 " With silver crescents on their arms,  
 " Attend in order due.

" The great achievements of that race  
 " They sung their high command ;  
 " How valiant Manfred \* o'er the seas  
 " First led his northern band.

" Brave Galfrid next to Normandy  
 " With vent'rous Rollo came ;  
 " And, from his Norman castles won,  
 " Assum'd the Percy name.

" They sung how in the Conqueror's fleet  
 " Lord William shipp'd his powers,  
 " And gain'd a fair young Saxon bride †  
 " With all her lands and towers.

A 2

" Then

\* Manfred de Percy, the first of this family we have an account of. He was a Nobleman of Danish extraction, a great Chieftain, who made irruptions into France before Rollo the Dane, anno 886.

† Emma de Port. She was daughter to Gerpatric, Earl of Northumberland, and Lady of Seymour near Scarborough, &c.

" Then journeying to the Holy Land,  
 " There bravely fought and dy'd;  
 " But first the silver crescent wore—  
 " Some Paynim Soldan's pride.

" With loud acclaims the list'ning crowd  
 " Applaud the master's song,  
 " And deeds of arms and war became  
 " The theme of every tongue."

AT the distance of twenty yards from the west front of the ruins of the manor-house, is a remarkably fine echo.

## THE CHURCH

Is a rectory, dedicated to All-Saints. The Earl of Egremont is patron, and its present annual value upwards of 1200*l*. Though a very ancient structure, it is kept in good repair.

IN an aperture in the south wall, under an elegant piece of arched work, lies the mutilated effigy of a knight, his legs across, and hands elevated; at his feet lies a lion. On his shield are five fusils, charged with five escallops, the arms of Plumpton of Plumpton.

AGAINST the wall are three elegant marble monuments, with inscriptions in memory of John Middleton, grandson of Sir Peter Middleton. Knight, obiit 1770; Marmaduke Middleton, Esq 1757 Dame Elizabeth Haggerston, sister of the above, and relict of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerstone, in the county of Northumberland, obiit 1770.

ON the outside of the church, upon the north wall, are the ancient arms of the Percys; and on the south, are those of Percy and Brabant.

THE first rector that occurs for Spofford is HENRY DE EVESHAM, 1280.

*Testamentary Burials in this Church.*

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, of Stockeld, 1474.—Nicholas Middleton, of N. Deighton, 1500.—William Plumpton, 1547.—Thomas Middleton, of Spofford Park, 1548.—Richard Paver, of Braham.—William Middleton, of Stockeld, Kent. 1549.—John Middleton, of Stockeld, 1564.—William Schrymsher of N. Deighton, 1556. He was interred in the south-side of the choir, with some particular imagery on the stone, and his arms on the four corners — John Paver, of Braham. 1578.—William Plumpton, of Plumpton, 1601.

NEAR Spofford is a district, called

THE HAGGS,

A corruption of Hagues (Saxon) q. d. *the Enclosures.*

THERE is a village of the same name in the province of Zutphen.

ONE mile from Spofford, on the right, is

STOCKELD,

THE seat of WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Esq. not far from which, and near the high road, is a rock of a very singular shape, sixty five feet in circumference,

ference, and thirty feet high, standing on the margin of a lake. The modern Dutch use the word *Stockbeldt* for a misshapen image or statue.

AT a small distance from Stockeld is

## SICKLINGHALL;

PERHAPS originally *Seigle-Ing-Hall*: *Seigle*, French, rye and *Ing*, Saxon, a field near a river, *q. d.* Rye Field Hall.

THERE are two other places of this name, one in Northamptonshire, and the other in the county of Middlesex.

## WETHERBY,

SITUATE on the river Wharfe, where the course of that river forms an angle, whose sides are each about one mile in length. At the point of this angle stands the town, on that account called by our Saxon ancestors, *Wederby* \*. There are several places, situate on different turnings of this river, with similar names in English, as Turnhead and Turnhamhall, one above and the other below Selby. Here is a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, August the 5th, and the first Thursday after November 22. The chapel here is in the patronage of the rector of Spofford, its present annual value is 70l.

A fa-

---

\* *Vide* Genesis, viii. 3. *De wateren weder.*

A family of the name of WETHERBY bore for their arms—vert a chevron ermine, between three rams or.

IN the 20th of William I. this manor was in the hands of two Norman Lords, viz. William de Percy and Erneis de Burun; the first had three carucates, and the latter two: William, a soldier belonging to Percy, had two carucates of his chief, and had then here three villeins, and one border.

ERNEIS DE BURUN had here at that time, one sockman and four villeins. Here was also a wood half a mile square. It was afterwards given to the Knights Templars, and forfeited, together with all their estates in England, on the abolition of the order, in the year 1312.

IN the civil wars of Charles I. this town was a garrison, commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who repulsed Sir Thomas Gleham in two attempts he made to beat up his quarters here. The following account of which is copied from the memoirs of that illustrious commander, written by himself.

“ I was sent to Wetherby, with three hundred  
 “ foot, and forty horse; the enemy’s next design  
 “ from York, was to fall upon my quarters there,  
 “ being a place very open, and easy for them to  
 “ assault, there being so many back-ways, and  
 “ friends enough to direct them, and give them in-  
 “ telligence. About six o’clock one morning they  
 “ fell upon us with eight hundred horse and foot,  
 “ the woods thereabout favouring them so much,  
 “ that our scouts had no notice of them, and no  
 “ alarm was given till they were ready to enter the

“ town; which they might easily do, the guards  
“ being all asleep in houses; for in the beginning of  
“ the war men were as impatient of duty, as they  
“ were ignorant of it. I myself only was on horse-  
“ back, and going out of the other end of the town  
“ to Tadcaster, where my father lay, when one came  
“ running after me, and told me the enemy was  
“ entering the town; I presently galloped to the  
“ court of guard, where I found not above four men  
“ at their arms, as I remember, two serjeants and  
“ two pikemen, who stood with me when Sir Tho-  
“ mas Glenham, with about six or seven commanders  
“ more, charged us; and after a short, but sharp en-  
“ counter, in which one Major Carr was slain, they  
“ retired, and by this time more of the guards were  
“ got to their arms. I must confess I knew no  
“ strength but the powerful hand of God, that gave  
“ them this repulse\*.

“ After this they made another attempt, in which  
“ Captain Atkinson (on our part) was slain. and  
“ here again there fell out another remarkable pro-  
“ vidence; during this conflict our magazine was  
“ blown up. This struck such a terror into the  
“ enemy, believing we had cannon, which they  
“ were before informed we had not, that they in-  
“ stantly retreated; and though I had but a few  
“ horse, we pursued the enemy some miles, and  
“ took

---

\* Sir Henry Slingsby says, every one of the gentlemen had a shot at Sir Thomas, who in his turn attacked them with his sword, retreating occasionally under the cover of his pikes.



“ took many prisoners: we lost about eight or ten  
 “ men, whereof seven were blown up with powder;  
 “ the enemy lost many more.”

A little below this town is a place called St. HELEN'S FORD, where the Roman military way crosses the river.

HALF a mile beyond Wetherby, on the left, is

### WETHERBY GRANGE,

THE seat of BEILEY THOMPSON, Esq. In the park is a HERONRY, a thing not very common in this part of the country. You soon after enter upon Clifford Moor; here observe a trench which runs quite across the common, and is in some parts nine feet deep. The following extract from Sir Thomas Fairfax's Memoirs will account for the throwing up of these works.

“ My Lord of Newcastle determined to intercept  
 “ us in our way from Selby to Leeds, and for this  
 “ purpose lay with his army on Clifford Moor, hav-  
 “ ing intelligence of our march, whilst my father,  
 “ with 1500 men, ordinance and ammunition, con-  
 “ tinued his way from Selby to Leeds, I, with those  
 “ I brought from Sherborne, marched a little aside,  
 “ betwixt my Lord of Newcastle's army and ours;  
 “ and to amuse them the more made an attempt upon  
 “ Tadcaster.”

### THORP-ARCH,

SITUATED in a romantic and beautiful vale, through which the river Wharfe runs with a swift  
 and

and rapid current. The houses in the village intermingled with trees, the cascade seen through the arches of the bridge, with the church on the opposite shore, compose a very beautiful landscape.

THE mineral water at this place was accidentally discovered on the 4th of June, 1744, by John Shires, an inhabitant of the village, since which time, it hath been much frequented by persons of all ranks. The pump whereby the water is raised, stands so near the river, that in high floods it is overflowed, and mixes with the spring, at other times they have no communication. Dr. Monro, speaking of this spring, says, "It is a pure, brisk, salt chalybeat, which proves purgative, having a strong sulphureous smell. An ale gallon yielded one ounce six drachms of sediment, twenty five grains of which were a white alkaline earth, the rest sea salt."

THIS village derives its name from the family of De Arcubus or D'Arches, who came in with the Conqueror, and had several estates in these parts. It has sometimes been called Ivet thorp, from Ivetta, the wife of William D'Arches, who gave to the Nuns of Monkton some lands in this place, and a wood inclosed that reached from hence to Wetherby.

THE church here is a vicarage, of which the Earl of Huntingdon is patron, its present annual value is 120*l*.

IN the year 1791 a very large and elegant building was erected for the reception of company, and called

---

\* The different sorts of fish, in this river are, salmon, salmon-smelt, trout, grayling, barbel, chub, dace, gudgeon, perch, pike, and eel, which last are incomparable.

called THE HOTEL, the proprietors of which not meeting with suitable encouragement, it hath since been opened by a society of gentlemen as a commercial and literary seminary.

## BRAMHAM PARK,

IN this neighbourhood, formerly belonged to Robert Benson, Esq. afterwards Lord Bingley, who built a stately house here, and greatly increased the park, by purchasing some estates adjoining to it, and laid out the ground in a very elegant manner, according to the taste of that time. It belonged afterwards to George Fox Lane, Lord Bingley, who married the daughter of the preceding Lord, and had the title revived in him in 1762. He died 1771, and his only son in 1768, so that the title is extinct. It afterwards became the seat of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. who dying in the year 1789, and his lady in 1792, this estate devolved to James Fox, Esq.

ON Bramham Moor are large remains of the Roman way called *Watling Street*, from which consular road came divers *Vix Vicinales*, by Thorner, Shadwell, through Street-Lane and Hawcaster Rig to Adel.

THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, in arms against Henry the Fourth, arrived with his forces in February 1408 at Bramham Moor, being attended by the Lord Bardolph, the Bishop of Bangor, and the Abbot of Hales, together with a great number of other gentlemen, his adherents. Sir

Thomas

Thomas Rokeby, then high sheriff of Yorkshire having raised an army, met the Rebels near Haslewood, a battle ensued, and the sheriff gained a complete victory. The Earl was slain in the field, Lord Bardolph made prisoner, who died a few days after of his wounds. The Abbot of Hales, being taken in arms, was executed at York, with many others of his party. The Bishop of Bangor experienced a milder fate, for, not being in arms, his life was spared.

For this service the king granted to Sir Thomas Rokeby the manor of Spofford, with all its appurtenances during his life.

### HASLEWOOD.

THIS manor was held of William de Percy by the Vavasours, in the time of William the Conqueror, and has to this day continued regularly in the male line of that ancient house, except for a short time in the reign of Henry III. when it was in pawn to Aaron, a Jew, at York, for the sum of 350*l* who made a conveyance of his security to Queen Eleanor, in discharge of a debt due to her (or assigned by the crown), from whom John de Vavasour received it again, on payment of the money, by a very curious deed of conveyance, remarkable for its brevity\*.

IN the chapel here are many monuments, inscriptions, and coats armorial, chiefly consisting of the  
Va-

---

\* Vide Archæologia, vol. vi. p. 339.

Vavasours' arms, with their quarterings. Against the south-wall is a raised monument, on which are the figures of nine different persons of the Vavasour family.

ON a raised tomb, within the altar-rails, lie the figures of two knights, cut in stone; the first cross-legged, each in a coat of mail, with a sword girt by his side, and a large shield with the Vavasours' arms.

FULLER, in his Account of British Worthies, when speaking of the Vavasours, observes, that within ten miles of Haslewood there were 165 manor-houses, 272 woods, 32 parks, 2 chases of deer, 120 rivers and brooks, well stored with fish, 76 water-mills, for grinding corn, 25 coal-mines, and 3 iron-forges. He also adds, that both the cathedrals of Lincoln and York may be seen from thence.

## TADCASTER,

THREE miles from Thorp-Arch, and nine from York, hath a market on Wednesdays. This town is supposed to have been the Calcaria of the Romans, as the distance from York exactly corresponds with that given by Antoninus, in his Itinerary.—Many coins of the Roman Emperors have been found here, and the place is still famous for its limestone. Here was a castle in former ages, from the ruins of which, we are told, the present noble bridge was erected, near one hundred years ago. The middle of this bridge is the out-bounds of the Ainsty,

Ainsty, and may be said to be the very out-port or gate of the city of York, on that side. The trench which surrounded this town, and of which there are yet some remains, was probably thrown up during the civil wars of Charles I. by the troops under the command of the Earl of Newcastle.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX relates, that on his hearing the Earl, with four thousand men, was advancing to attack him in Tadcaster, where he lay with only nine hundred men, the town being quite untenable, he marched out, and a sharp conflict took place, which lasted from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till it was quite dark, when both parties drew off; Sir Thomas retreated to Selby during the night, and the Earl of Newcastle took possession of Tadcaster, where the royalists remained till near the commencement of the siege of York.

## THE CHURCH

Is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Mary, and formerly belonged to the Abbey of Salley, in Craven. The Earl of Egremont is now patron.

A GRANT from Edward II. of certain lands to the Priory of Knaresbrough, in the year 1318, concludes, "Telle Rege apud Tadcastre."

HENRY O'BRIEN, the last Earl of Thomond, in Ireland, was, in the year 1714, created Baron and Viscount Tadcaster. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, but dying without issue, in the year 1742, the title became extinct.

STAGE

## STAGE VIII.

*Harrogate to Boroughbridge.—Newby.—Thornton-Bridge.—Topcliffe.*

FROM Harrogate to Boroughbridge ten miles; the road, in general, very good; the fine inclosures of rich land on each side, with the lofty trees, and well grown hedge-rows, render this ride exceedingly pleasing.

NEAR two miles from Knaresbrough is HAZLE-BANK, on the top of which was formerly the gibbet, for the execution of malefactors, within the honour of Knaresbrough.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile farther, on the left of the road, in a low situation, is the place where it is supposed stood, in former times, butts for the purpose of exercising the youth of Knaresbrough and its villages in the practice of archery. The land adjoining is at this day called Butter-Hills.

PASSING the village of Ferenby, on the right is LOFTHOUSE-HILL, a seat of Sir Thomas  
 B b Turner

Turner Slingsby, Bart.; three miles from which is

## MINSKIP.

*Mine-skep*, a hamper or basket anciently used as a measure for corn; in the making of which the people of this village may at some former period have excelled.

THE baskets of Britain, it seems, were admired in Rome more than seventeen hundred years ago, as they are particularly noticed by Martial, lib. xiv. c. 49.

“Barbara depictis veni bascanda Britannis

“Sed me jam masult dicere Roma suam.”

“A basket I, by painted Britons wrought,

“And now to Rome’s imperial city brought.”

IN the 20th of William I. there were two carucates of arable land, three villeins, and two ploughs, here.

ONE mile from Minskip is

## ALDBURGH,

Now a small village, where once stood Iseur, the capital of the Brigantes, in British times, whose origin might probably have been from the banks of the river Isere, which rises in the Alps, on the con-



ines of Savoy and Piedmont, passes through part of Dauphiny, and empties itself into the Rhine near Valence.

THE Brigantes were for a long time limited within the counties of what are now called York and Durham, but overcharged, in all probability, with their own numbers, about the commencement of Christianity, they detached a strong party across the hills which extend from Derbyshire to Scotland, and into the countries of the Siskuntii and Volantii, beyond them. These, apprehensive of the invasion, and providing against the danger, seem to have wisely entered into a strict and intimate alliance.— They entered, however, in vain; unable with their united forces to resist the vigour of the invaders, they were obliged to submit, and both were reduced under the dominion of the Brigantian capital, Ebor.

HERE reigned before the year 50, Venutius and his Queen Cartismandua\*, who in concert with her paramour Volocatus†, contrived to depose that brave but unfortunate prince.

THE brothers and relations of Venutius called in allies, and, by their assistance, reduced Cartismandua to extremities. On her application to the Romans, their light troops and cohorts were sent to her assistance.

B b 2

IN

\* Tacitus Ann. lib. xiv.

† Who had been armour-bearer to Venutius.

IN the meantime Caractacus, King of the Silures, famous for his military exploits, having defended his country against the Romans, for nine successive years, was at length entirely defeated, and sought for protection amongst the Brigantes, where he fell into the power of Cartimandua, and was by her order delivered into the hands of his enemies.

VENUTIUS being still at the head of the greater part of the Brigantian forces, and in alliance with the Silures and other states, on the defeat of Caractacus, took the chief command of the confederates, and for a while made a noble stand against the common enemy, but was at length defeated by Petilius Cerealis, who also laid waste a great part of the country.

THE victorious Agricola completed the conquest of the Brigantes about the year 79; after which that consummate general remained some time amongst them, erecting fortresses to secure his conquests, while, at the same time he endeavoured to conciliate the affections of the Britons by every possible display of politeness and humanity; rivetting their chains by incitements to luxury and the charms of dissipation, encouraging and assisting them in building spacious temples, magnificent galleries, sumptuous bagnios, and places for public assemblies\*.

ABOUT this time it is probable that Agricola, preferring the situation to that of Iseur, laid the founda-

---

\* Tacitus Vit. Agric.

foundations of Eboracum\*, which soon after became the head-quarters of the Roman army.

DION CASSIUS the Roman historian, who was living about the time when the Emperor Severus kept his court in that city, says, “Eboracum was “raised to the same dignity under the Roman government, which Iseur had previously enjoyed under the British†.” To this city came vessels laden with corn for the maintenance of the Prætenturas, by water, as far as from Cambridge, about two hundred and fifty miles; for which purpose the Carfdike of Lincolnshire was made, which being repaired and lengthened by Carausius, his name was affixed to it. Here were large granaries to lay up the corn out of the boats, from whence it was carried in waggons along the great Roman road, called Leeming-Lane, to the northern garrisons.

ISEUR continued in splendour for three hundred years after this period, namely till the year 766, when the Danes sacked and burnt it to ashes‡. This manor appears to have been again depopulated, with many others, by the vindictive conqueror after the siege of York.

THE British name of this city having been altered by a Roman termination to Isurium, afterwards underwent a total change by the Saxons, who named

Bb 3

it

\* Drake's Antiquities of York, p. 8.

† Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, p. 27.

‡ Higden's Polychron.

it *Burc*\*, (perhaps from some town of the same name in their own country) and lastly to *Aldburgh*, q. d. *Old Burc*.

ON opening the ground, in many places, the marks of fire are very evident, and the great number of antiquities that have been, thro' every succeeding age, and are still frequently found here, confirms the tradition, that this city was finally destroyed by some very sudden and unexpected calamity.

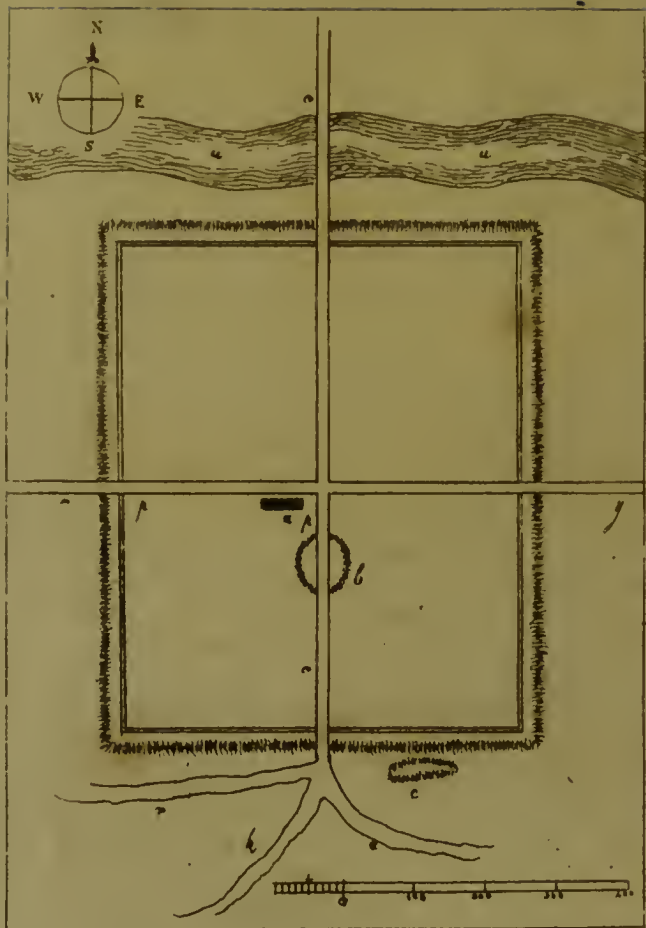
THE ground where the city stood is some part of it converted into corn-fields, in which, frequently after ploughing, coins of various sorts are found, and particularly after showers of rain, which, washing the earth and sand from the metal, makes them more easily discovered. Of the coins found here, some few are of gold or silver, but the greatest part brass, and generally of the following Emperors: Augustus Cæsar, Claudius, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Pertinax, Severus, Maximinus, Valerian, Aurelian, Dioclesian, Constantine, Carausius, and Julian.

THERE have also been found small heads of brass, chains of gold, and many little polished signet stones of divers kinds and figures; several urns, hypocausts, lamps of various forms; fragments of aqueducts, covered with Roman tiles sixteen inches long, twelve broad, and two thick; TESSALATED PAVEMENTS of different forms and beauty, the largest and

---

\* *Burch*, a town of Zutphen. *Eurch*, the chief town of the Isle of Texel.





Isurium

and most entire piece of which was found some years ago, in digging the ground-work of a cottage; it is carefully preserved, and, with several other curiosities, remains for public inspection. The learned Roger Gale was of opinion, that these pavements were the floors of banqueting-houses, or of the grand apartments, chief rooms, or baths in the private houses of the better sort of people, even down to the lowest times. That the ruins of this ancient city have raised the ground considerably above its former surface, is very evident from the situation of these pavements, which are near two feet below the present level.

IN the year 1770, as some men were employed in throwing up a turnpike way within this town, they discovered the foundations of a range of buildings, two hundred and sixteen feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth; the two outsides were exactly parallel to each other, running from east to west, and between them are several partitions. These foundation-walls are of stone, strongly cemented, three feet thick, and five feet below the present surface.

THE form of this city \* was nearly a square, its walls, which may yet be traced, measured in circumference two thousand five hundred yards, a great part of which space is now corn-land, where

---

\* See the annexed plan, copied from Drake:—a. The Church.—b. Borough-Hill.—c. Studforth Hill.—e. Ermine-street.—y. Old Road from York.—r. Road to Borough-bridge.—k. Road to Knaresbrough,—p. Tessellated Pavements—u. The River Ure.

where many curious remains of antiquity are yet frequently turned up by the plough, and where Leland in his time observes there had been found *aqueducts, tessellated pavements, &c.*; so truly may it here be repeated

“Where is the dust that has not been alive?  
 “The spade, the plough, disturb our ancestors;  
 “From human mould we reap our daily bread.  
 “The globe around earth’s hollow surface shakes,  
 “And is the ceiling of her sleeping lens.  
 “O’er devastation we blind revels keep  
 “Whole bury’d towns support the dancer’s heel.”

YOUNG.

IN the month of March, 1694, the foundation of the city wall was opened for the purpose of procuring stone on the west-side leading from thence to Boroughbridge. The breadth was fifteen feet, and depth about the same number of feet below the surface. At first there appeared layers of red grit stone in irregular pieces, mixed with lime and coarse sand, which continued for about seven feet deep; then eight feet of layers of pebbles, bedded in blue clay, resting on a bed of sand. Some of the pebbles, at the bottom of the foundation, measured three feet in circumference, but the greater part of them were the size of those used in common paving. Within or near these foundations were found at the same time the upper part of a *perserulum*, a vessel used in sacrifice, pieces of urns, several querns or mill-stones, horns of deer \*, sawn off apparently with a very fine saw :

---

\* In digging the foundation for rebuilding St. Paul’s Cathedral in London, where it is supposed a Heathen temple formerly stood, several horns of deer were found, sawn in a similar manner.



saw; also a small head of a cow, in brass, supposed to represent Io or Isis. That the old Britons had knowledge of Isis, is the opinion of Barton, in his *Commentary on Antoninus*; and Sammes, in his *British Antiquities*, mentions two Roman inscriptions in honour of Isis, one in Germany and the other in Bavaria, and proves, from the authority of Bocchart, that the worship of that idol was introduced into Belgium, by the Phœnicians, and from thence might be brought into Britain by some of the early migrators. The Thames and the Ure appear both to have been held sacred to Isis, as the Wharfe was to Verbeia. A contraction of the words Isis and Ure, with a Roman termination, are evident in the name given by that people to the capitol of the Brigantes Isurium. Let it also be observed, that this river, after its junction with the Swale (like the Nile in Egypt) fertilizes the land by overflowing its banks.

SEVERAL large stones, supposed to have been part of a gateway, were dug up in 1772, near the place where it is probable the eastern gate stood.

### BOROUGH HILL,

FORMERLY near the centre of the town, but removed in the year 1783, was about four yards high, and one hundred in circumference. Several curious specimens of tessellated pavement were preserved for public inspection on the top of this hill, till about the year 1750. Here also have been found bases of pillars, Roman coins, sacrificing vessels, bones, and horns of beasts, mostly flags,

flags, from which it is very probable that a temple stood here in Roman Times. On this hill, in later days, the inhabitants of the borough used to assemble on public business, and particularly for the purpose of electing Members to represent them in Parliament.

EDWARD II. granted to the inhabitants of this manor, the power of judging malefactors, taken either within, or without the liberties, and that they should have a gibbet for the execution of such as should be found guilty. The gibbet stood on an eminence about half a mile from Aldbrough, still called Gibbet-hill.

At a small distance from the remains of the south wall is the hill called

## STUDFORTH,

WHICH some suppose to have been an outwork for the defence of the place; its shape is nearly a semicircle, and forms a lofty terrace, two hundred feet long and ten or twelve feet broad. It is not improbable but the present name of this hill may be derived from the Latin *stadium*, a place appointed for races and other exercises, performed by men on foot. A noble work of this kind was built by Domitian at Rome, of which this might be an humble imitation, erected by Agricola, his general in Britain about the same time. The stadium generally contained 125 paces; sometimes they ran once, sometimes twice or thrice over the ground; many persons started together, and he who first reached the goal received the prize.

THE churches of Aldburgh, Boroughbridge, Myton, and Ouseborne, are supposed by Mr. Drake to have been built out of the ruins of Isurium. Great quantities might also have been sent by water to York. Clifford's Tower and the walls of the Castle appear to be of the very same sort of stone.

## THE CHURCH

Is a vicarage dedicated to St. Andrew ; the Dean and Chapter of York are patrons.

“ This vicarage of Burgh is endowed with all the oblations of the parishioners, and with mortuaries, excepting of live cattle ; it also hath the tithe of orchards and virgults, and increase of cattle, excepting the tithe of wool and lamb. In which respect the vicar shall cause the mother-church, with its chapels of Dunsford and Boroughbridge, to be honestly served.” *Vide Torrs MSS.*

THIS church and Boroughbridge chapel, united, produce annually 120*l*. On the outside of the vestry-wall is a figure, by some supposed to represent Pan or Silvanus, but is beyond all doubt that of Mercury, as part of the caduceus, and the alæ on the cap, are yet perceptible. The height of the figure is two feet five inches.

IN the church-yard is a grave-stone placed on low stone-ballusters, whercon is cut, in relievo, the half-length figure of a woman in the attitude of praying, the habit appears Saxon, if not more ancient. Channels are cut on each side of the figure to let out the rain-water ; to this precaution it is perhaps owing, that

that so much of the original figure is still preserved in the stone, which is eight inches thick, near seven feet long, and two feet eight inches broad, is a sort of marble, found in several quarries in the north of England, that abounds with fossil shells.

WITHIN the church is a flat stone, inlaid with brass, on which is the figure of a young knight in armour, bearing on his shield the arms of Aldburgh—argent, a fess dancett, between three cross crosslets, botone azure. Under his feet is written on an escrole, “Will. de Aldburg.” This brazen relic, being inclosed in one of the pews, is the only one in the church that has escaped the wild fanaticism of that period, so fatal to the venerable monuments of antiquity in this kingdom.

AGAINST the north-wall is an ancient monument and over it a shield of arms with the following quarterings: 1st, A fesse, between three cross crosslets.—Aldburgh.—2d, Three greyhounds current, Mauleverer.—3d, A fesse gules, three torteauxes in chief.—4th, a chevron, sub inter three crosslets, gules.—5th, Argent, on a chevron, sable, five buck-heads cabossed.—6th, Aldburgh.

THIS family continued here for many ages, some of whom were knights. Leland mentions Sir William and Sir Richard. Richard Aldburgh, Esq. represented this borough in Parliament in the year 1645; the name continued here till about the year 1727, when the three daughters of the last male heir married as follows:

Esther Aldburgh	to William Scruton
Elizabeth	to Peter Burnand
Mary	to William Ware

Some of whose descendants are now living in the neighbourhood.

IN this church are garlands, hung up in memory of young maidens and bachelors ; a practice of very old date, and derived from Pagan antiquity, with some variation. The Heathens crowned their sepulchres with garlands of flowers : and the Christians, in the earliest ages, placed the garlands at the heads of deceased virgins. In later times, they were hung over the entrance into the choir, and the names of the deceased inscribed upon each of them — These garlands were meant as a token of esteem and love, and an emblem of their reward in the heavenly church.

ON the communion-table stands a bras-dish, with the figure of Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent, with a tail reaching to the root, an inner border, and the following inscription, copied as well as it can be read ; there is also an outer border of foliage and arches.

NIC MBARIAIZE . HOSLVCKIZB  
LVCNICHBAR.

THE late Mark Smithson, Esq. of Aldburgh, who died Nov. 21, 1789, left 100*l* per annum to the poor of this place for ever. This money is in the funds, and the manner of applying the charity is described on a large board, elegantly painted, and affixed to a pillar at the north-end of the church.

THIS borough sends two members to Parliament, the first return of which was in the year 1542, when John Gascoigne and John Browne were returned.

In the Parliamentary Journals, vol. x. anno 1690, is the following passage :

“ RESOLVED, That the right of election in the  
 “ borough of Aldborough, in Yorkshire, is not in  
 “ the select number of burgessees, holding by burgage-  
 “ tenure, but that the inhabitants paying scot and  
 “ lot have a right to vote.”

THE manor of Burc, one mile long and one broad, was in the hands of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards in those of the Conqueror; it contained, with its three villages, Clareton, Hilton, and Burton, thirty-four carucates of taxable land. In the year 1085 it was waste in the hands of the King, who had here six villeins, with five ploughs. To this manor also pertained the soccage of Ellinthorpe, Milby, Fellecliff, Killinghall, Clifton, Timble, Wipelay, and Stainley.

ON the opposite bank of the river is the village called

### ELLINTHORP,

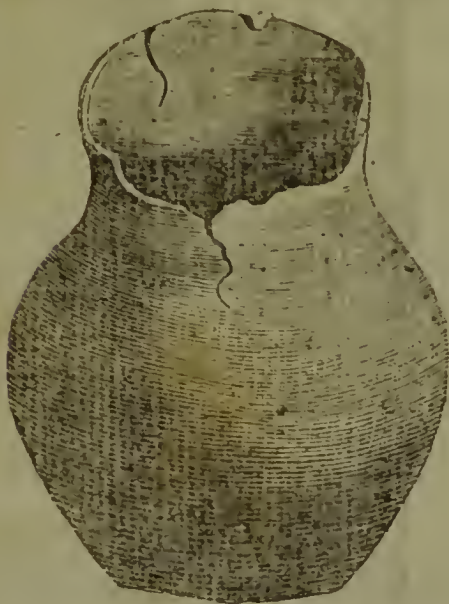
ANCIENTLY *Adelingstorp*, whose very name intimates nobility; *adel*, (Saxon) *noble*; *ling* at the end of a word, denotes *youth*, as stripling, &c.; a title of honour amongst the English Saxons properly belonging to the heir-apparent to the crown, which seems to point out this place as having once been the residence of a Saxon prince.

THREE miles north-east of Aldburgh was a tumulus called

### DEUIL CROSS,

WHOSE elevation was about eighteen feet, and  
 cir-

circumference, at the base, three hundred and seventy feet. It was broken into some time since, to supply materials for the repair of the turnpike-road \* leading from Aldburgh to York. The soil consisted first of a black earth, and under that a red sandy gravel, human bones entire, and urns of various sizes, containing burnt bones and ashes. The urns are composed of blue clay and sand, generally very coarse, some ornamented, and others quite plain. The annexed print is a representation of one of them, dug up here in the year 1785. now in the possession



C c 2

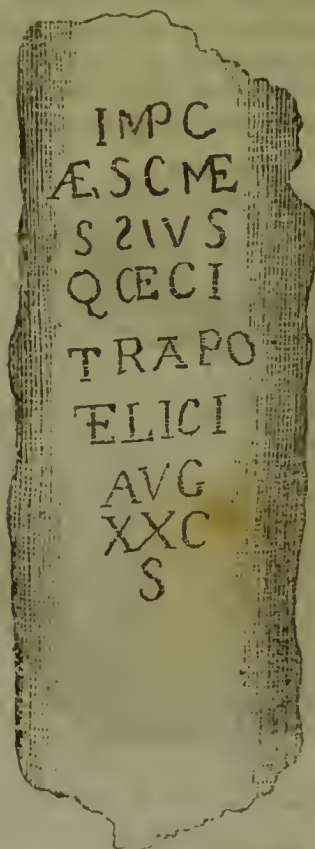
of

---

\* The tumulus, by this means, hath quite disappeared and the place is now a sand-pit.

of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. of Netherhall, near Cocker-mouth. It was nine inches in height, and thirty-two in circumference.

In the year 1776, was found, at about two hundred yards distance from this tumulus, a votive stone, of a very coarse grit, seven feet long, and eighteen inches diameter, inscribed





VARIOUS have been the conjectures concerning this inscription, which has proved, hitherto, a *crux criticorum*. A learned antiquary, in a late periodical publication \*, has given it to Decius the successor of Philip in the empire; says, it is evidently a milliary stone, and fills up the void in the Roman History of Britain, in those disordered times of the Roman empire, where history itself is almost silent.

MANY coins were found in this tumulus of various Emperors, particularly of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan. The legend and figure on two of them were as follows :

---

IMP. CÆS. VESPASIAN. AUG. COS. III.

*Reverse.*

S. C. .

*Fig.*—An eagle, with its wings expanded, standing on a globe.

---

CÆSAR AUG. F. DOMITIANUS COS. VI.

*Reverse.*

PRINCEPS INVENTUTIS.

*Fig.*—Health supported by a column, with a serpent in her right-hand, and a goblet in her left.

C c 3

IT

---

\* *Vide* Gent. Magazine, August 1797.

It is very probable that this was a public cemetery; and when the custom of burning the bodies of the dead ceased, might still be used for the purpose of interment. Hence we may account for the great number of bones, on one side of the tumulus, separate from the urns; the great difference in the sizes of the urns also seems to favour this conjecture. Its present name, Deuil, derived from the French, implies the place of mourning. Especially as it was usual in the early ages of Christianity, to place a cross on almost every eminence, at which places funeral processions used to stop, set down the bier, and use certain ceremonies expressive of mourning and woe.

At a small distance from Deuil Cross is a village called

## MARTON,

*q. d. Mereton.* The mere or pool, which probably gave name to this place is not now to be seen, but is supposed to have once covered about fourteen acres of marshy ground, now called THE CARRS, where, in making drains, pieces of boats and oars have been frequently found. In 1797, one whole boat was discovered, which was broken to pieces in digging up, by the carelessness of the labourer; it appeared to have been one of those small boats which fishermen usually fasten to the stern of the larger vessels, and in which they preserve their fish alive, as the bottom plank had, similar to those, a number of  
round

round holes in it for admitting the water. The distance from Isurium makes it not improbable that this village may have once been a Roman villa; the vicinity of the tumulus at Devil Cross, which certainly contained the remains of persons of distinction, favours the conjecture. Some traces of the foundations of a large pile of buildings may yet be seen in a place called Hall-Garth, near the church.

## BOROUGHBRIDGE.

A market-town, situated on the great north-road, about mid-way betwixt London and Edinburgh; sends two Members to Parliament, hath a market on Saturday, and several fairs annually; the principal of which begins the 18th of June, and continues a week. Great quantities of goods are brought to this fair, particularly hardware and toys, by the manufacturers from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and many other parts of the kingdom. Here are also horse races annually. The chapel is an ancient building, dedicated to Saint James. In the Market-place stands a very neat fluted column of the Doric order. The little rivulet which runs into the Ure at this place, is named TURT, perhaps a contraction of *Tutelina*, one of the inferior rural deities of the Heathens, who had the tutelage of corn.

BEFORE the Conquest, the great north-road lay through the city of Burgh, and crossed the Ure by a wooden bridge opposite Milby. After the Norman Conquest, the road was turned, and a bridge of wood also erected about half a mile above, and  
called

called BURGH BRIDGE. In process of time houses were erected for the entertainment of travellers; these encreasing formed a considerable village, which at length became a market-town, and began to return Members to Parliament in the year 1557; RANULPH CHOLMONDLEY and CHRIST. WRAY, Esqrs, being its first representatives.

THE family of Tancred possessed lands here before the year 1200; their ancient mansion is now converted into the Crown Inn.

The following account of the battle fought here betwixt the forces of Edward the Second and those of the discontented Barons, in the year 1321, is copied from Leland's Collectanea.

“ AFTER this Thomas Lancastre and the Barons  
 “ counselid together in Blake Freres in Pontefraete,  
 “ and the Barons concludid to go to Dunstanburg, a  
 “ castel of Thomas of Lancastres in Northumbreland:  
 “ but he utterly refused that counsel, lest it might  
 “ be thought, that he had or wolde have intelligence  
 “ with the Scottes, wherefore he entendid to re-  
 “ mayne at his castel at Pontfraete. Syr Roger  
 “ Clyfford hearing this, toke out his dagger and  
 “ sayde, that he wolde kille hym with his owne  
 “ handes, in that place, except he woold go with  
 “ them.

“ THEN Thomas Lancastre a force grauntid, and  
 “ went with them, having yn company vii. c.  
 “ Menne, to Borowbridge. To Burghbridge came  
 “ Syr Andrew de Harkelay, warden of Cairluel,  
 “ and that marches, and Syr Simon Warde to en-  
 “ countre with the Barons, where Thomas Lancastre  
 “ told

told Härkeley his just quarel agayne the Dis-  
 pensars, promysing him if he wolde favor his cause  
 one of the v. countes that then he had in possession;  
 but Härkeley refused his offer. Then Thomas  
 prophesied that he would sore repent, and that  
 shortly. Then Härkeley, whom Thomas of  
 Lancastre had afore tyme made knight, made his  
 archiers to shote, and so did the Barons upon the  
 bridge. And among al other one gotte under the  
 bridge, and, at a hole, killed with a launce the re-  
 nowned knight Humfrede de Bohun. Syr Roger  
 Clyfford was sore wounded on the hedde. Syr  
 William Sulley and Syr Roger Bernesfeld were  
 slayne. Then wente Thomas Lancastre into a  
 chapel, denying to rendre hymself to Härkeley,  
 and said, looking on the crucifix, Good Lord, I  
 rendre my selfe to the, and put me yn-to thy  
 mercy. Then they toke of his cote armoreres,  
 and put on hym a ray cote or goun, one of his  
 mennes liveryes, and caried hym by water to York,  
 where they threw balles of dyrt at hym. And  
 the residew of the Barons part were pursued from  
 place to place, and to the chirch hold was no  
 reverence gyven; and the father pursued the sunne  
 and the sunne the father.

At this batayle were taken on the Barons parte,  
 Syr Roger Clifford, Syr John Montbray, Syr  
 William Tuchet, Syr William de Fitz-William, and  
 divers other Barons. And Syr Hugh Dandele was  
 taken the day after, and sent to the king, and after  
 was put yn prison, and shou'd have be put to deth  
 but

“ but that he had married Gilbert of Clares daughter, the king’s niece. Syr Barptolemew Badelesmere was taken at Stow Parke, in the manor of the Bishop of Lincoln, that was his nephew.

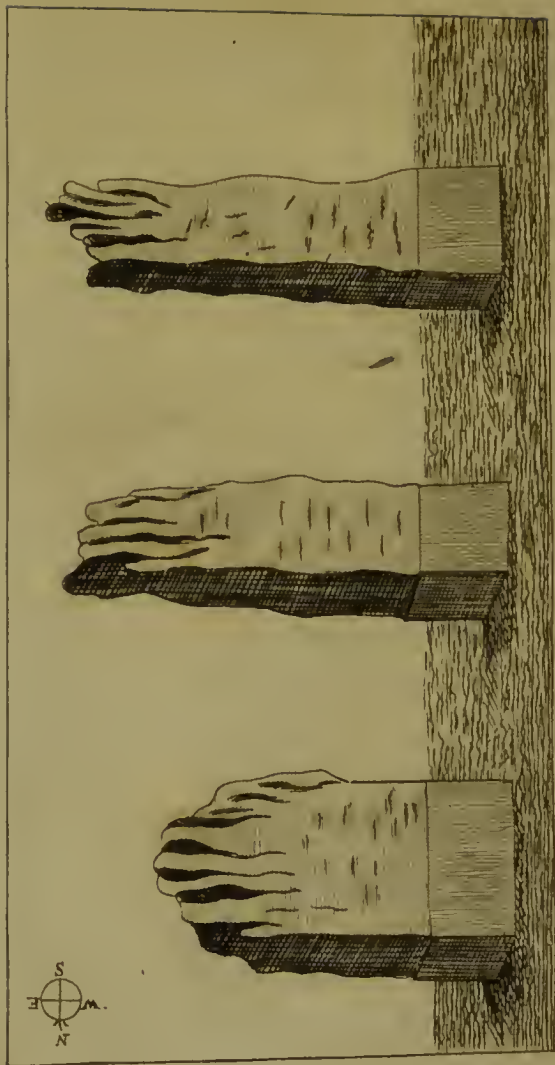
“ THE king hearing of this discomfiture, came with the Dispensars, and other nobles, his adherents, to Pontfracte. Syr Andrew Herkeles brought Thomas of Lancastre to Pontfracte to the kinge, and there was put in a towre that he had newly made toward the abbay, and after juged in the hall sodenly by the justices, Syr Hugh Dispensar the father, Syr Aimer Counte of Pembroke, Syr Edmund Counte of Kent, Syr John de Britayne, and Syr Robert Malmethor, that pronounced his judgment. Then Thomas Lancastre sayd, *Shaul I dy with out answer.* Then a certayne Gascoyne toke hym away, and put a pillie broken hatte or hoode on his hedde, and set hym on a lene white jade without bridle. Thus he was caryed, sum throwing pelottes of dyrt at hym, and having a freer precher for his confessor with hym, on to a hylle withowte the tounce, where he knelid down toward the este, on tylle one Hugh de Muston caused hym to turne his face toward Scotlande, wher kneling, a villayne of London cut of his hedde, ii. Cal. Aprilis, A. D. 1321.

Thus fell one of the most powerful noblemen England ever gave birth to; who constantly employed his power in endeavouring to secure to the people their privileges and liberties.

BOLTON, in his Account of the extinct Peerage observes, that upwards of ninety persons taken prisoner



# Obelisks at B. Bridge





soners at this battle, were afterwards executed; amongst whom were many lords, knights, and gentlemen.

On raising the banks, to prevent floods, at this place, in the year 1792, a great number of human bones, with pieces of broken swords, and other armour were found, a little below the bridge, most probably the remains of the slain in this battle.

THE manor of Aldburgh, of which this is a part, remained vested in the crown from the Conquest to the reign of Charles I. when it was sold by that monarch to certain citizens of London, from whom it passed through several hands, till the year 1701, when it was purchased by John, Duke of Newcastle, in which noble family it still remains.

A LITTLE westward of the bridge are those stupendous monuments of antiquity called

### THE ARROWS.

THEY are three large obelisks, of a pyramidal form, fluted towards the top by their continual exposure to the weather. They stand nearly in a line from north to south. Some have supposed them to be facitious and not real stone, as there is no quarry of that kind within less than ten miles of the place, and that they are too large to have been brought from such a distance; this supposition is entirely removed by the instance of the vast pile at Stone-Henge, whose stones were brought twenty miles; and the obelisk before St. Peter's at Rome, which is eighty-five feet in height, and was brought from

from Egypt, by the order of Julius Cæsar; or the great granite rock destined for the pedestal of the statue of Czar Peter the Great, whose weight was 1200 tons. This immense stone being found in a swamp, the Count Carbars of Cesthalonia raised it thereout, and drew it upon rolling balls several miles by land, then embarked it on a float, and conducted it down to Petersburg between two ships, and again disembarked it. "This work," says Governor Pownall, "appears to me not only the greatest operation of mechanics which was ever effected in our world, but unique."

IN the year 1709, the ground about the centurion's pyramid was opened nine feet wide. At first, a good soil was found, about a foot deep, and then a court of stones, rough, and of several kinds, but most were large pebbles, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay, and so for four or five courses round; under that was a strong clay, so hard that the spade could not affect it; this was near two yards deep from the surface, and a little lower was the bottom of the stone, resting upon clay: as much of the stone as was within ground was a little thicker than that part exposed to the weather. The entire height of this stone is thirty feet six inches from the bottom. The marks of the chissel upon this, beneath ground assure us they are not compositions, but natural stone, and that of the most common sort we have in the north of England, called the coarse rag, or millstone grit; large rocks of the same stone, and from whence probably these obelisks were taken, are at  
Plumpton

Plumpton, before-mentioned, and within ten miles of this place.

THE country people hereabouts have a tradition that Severus, dying at York, left the empire to his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, which was acceptable to the Empress, and approved by the soldiers, but not by the two brothers. A reconciliation being brought about by the mediation of the Empress and a sister, in memory thereof, four obelisks were erected, but three only are now remaining, one being taken down last century. Dr. Stukeley, however, supposes them to have been erected long before the arrival of the Romans in Britain, and that here was, in British times, the great Panegyre of the Druids; the Midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity. This was like the Panathenea, the Olympian, Isthmian, and Nemean meetings and games among the Grecians, and that those obelisks were as the metæ of the races. The remembrance of which is transmitted in the present great fair held at Boroughbridge, on St. Barnabas's day. Dr. Stillingfleet was of opinion they were British deities, and grounded it upon the custom of the Phœnicians and the Greeks; nations that were undoubtedly acquainted in Britain before the arrival of the Romans, who set up unpolished stones to the honour of their gods. The origin of all idolatry is almost the same. The Mercury of old Greece was not that winged herald now represented, but a square stone; nor was Bacchus more shapely. Before the

time of Dædalus, the Greek architect, unhewn stones were worshipped by all Greece.

LELAND, speaking of these obelisks, says, "They  
 " be set in three several fields at this time; the first  
 " is twenty-two feet, by estimation, in height, and  
 " eighteen in compase; the very top thereof is  
 " broken off three or four feet. Other two of like  
 " shap stand in another field, a good bow-shot of,  
 " and they stand within six or eight feet one of the  
 " other. The fourth standeth in a several field, a  
 " good stone-cast from the other two, and is bigger  
 " and higher than any of the other three."

PERHAPS it will not be the most improbable of all the conjectures that have been formed concerning these obelisks, to suppose they were placed here by the Romans, and were the *metæ* round which the horses turned at their chariot-races. This supposition will appear the more probable, when we consider their form, their situation, and distance from each other, in which we find such a similarity betwixt these remains and several of the *circulus* at Rome, as makes it almost self-evident. The Roman *circus* was of an oblong form, through the midst of which, standing in a line, were the obelisks, placed at certain distances. The first, from which the racers began their course, was called the *meta prima*; on the top of this was placed the figure of an egg in honour of Castor and Pollux, as the *meta ultima* was adorned with that of a dolphin in honour of Neptune, and being also the swiftest of all animals. The order in which the chariots stood was determined by lot, and the person who presided at  
 the

the games gave the signal for starting, by dropping a napkin or cloth, when the chain of the Hermæ being withdrawn, they sprang forward and whoever first ran seven times round the course was victor. Their manner of running was always such as to keep the meta on the left-hand \*. The shape of these obelisks is the same as those remaining in some of the circuses at Rome.

SUPPOSING a course to be formed of an oblong figure, including these obelisks, as before described, seven times round such course, would be about five miles.

### THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS AT ROME.



THE circumstance also of their foundation deserves our attention, being bedded round with the same materials as the walls of Ifurium, *i. e.* pebbles

D d 2

and

---

\* See Dr. Adams's Roman Antiquities.

and blue clay, which evidently shows them both to have been the work of the same people. As to the ornaments which might once have adorned the summits of these pyramids, we cannot expect to see the least vestige of them at this day.

THE NORTH PYRAMID is eighteen feet high, and is supposed to weigh near thirty-six tons.

THE CENTRE PYRAMID is one hundred and ninety-nine feet distant from the first—twenty-two feet six inches high, and supposed to weigh thirty tons.

THE SOUTH PYRAMID, three hundred and sixty feet distant from the middle one, is twenty-two feet four inches high, and supposed to weigh thirty tons.

THREE miles from Boroughbridge is

## NEWBY,

SITUATED on the eastern bank of the river Ure. In the time of Edward I. Alexander de Nubie held this territory, who was succeeded therein by Roger, his son and heir.

IN the reign of Charles II. Sir John Croftland, Knt. was seated here, who died in the year 1670, and was buried at Ripon, where his monument remains.

He was succeeded by Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. eldest son of Sir Walter Blacket, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bart. who rebuilt the house. He was thrice married, had a numerous issue, and was succeeded in  
title

title and estate by his son Edward, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. who died in the year 1718, and was buried at Ripon.

He was succeeded in this estate by John, his second surviving son, who sold it to Richard Weddell, Esq. who was succeeded by William Weddell, Esq. his son, by whose death, April 29, 1792, this, with other estates, devolved to the Right Hon. Thomas Weddell Robinson Lord Grantham.

THE mansion is of brick, and commands a fine prospect over the country, almost to York, The situation was chosen, and the building designed by Sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1705.

THE avenues, shrubberies, and walks, are disposed with the utmost elegance.

## IN THE HALL

Is an organ, on the front of which is a Fawn, presenting his syrinx. Above the organ stands a Lion, with a Cupid seated on his back, playing on a lyre; the harmony of which seems to divest the royal beast of his natural ferocity, agreeable to the words of the poet :

\* Must be changed into a five ne L. 2. 2.

\* To be changed, and bound the knitted cat.

OVER the fire-place is a picture of St. Margaret, by Carracci. A fine landscape, with a large park of cattle, by Rosa de Trivoli. A large inlaid table

of all the specimens of ancient and modern marble, to the number of one hundred and seventy one pieces; also two other tables of Egyptian Granite.

### THE PARLOUR,

TWENTY feet square, a chimney piece and table of Egyptian Granite. Over the chimney-piece is a full-length picture of Mr. Weddell, when at Rome, pointing to a statue of Cleopatra; Thomas the first Lord Grantham, and his Lady; and Thomas the late Lord Grantham, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

### THE DINING-ROOM,

SIXTY feet by twenty; the ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted pillars, with enriched capitals, divided into compartments, painted in a very beautiful and pleasing manner

PASSING from hence through the Anti-Chamber, you enter

### THE DRAWING-ROOM,

FORTY feet by twenty-six. This room is hung with the richest and most beautiful tapestry in this kingdom, or perhaps in the world, exciting the admiration of every beholder; here nature is exactly copied and the figures and flowers represented as accurately as under the finest pencil. The two pier glasses are eight feet long and five broad; under each, on a gilt frame of excellent workmanship, is a large



large table of the most beautiful verd antique marble. The ceiling is divided into compartments by cornices, elegantly worked and gilt; in the divisions, finely painted, is Phæton attended by the Hours, Diana and her Nymphs, and Venus and the Graces, all by Zucci.

### THE LIBRARY,

TWENTY feet square. Over the chimney-piece, Apollo rewarding Poetry.

### THE STATUE GALLERY,

CONTAINS the following statues, many of which are esteemed worthy of a place amongst the finest specimens of ancient statuary.

A Silenus, with a skin full of wine. A small Muse. A Girl crying, with a bird's nest in her hand. A Bust of Hercules, placed on a tripod, with three basso-relievos of various figures of Bacchantes upon it. A Dacian King. A Boy laughing, with a bird in his hand, very fine. Epicurus. Galatea. A Bust of Caracalla. A Statue of Geta. A Bust of Septimus Severus. Ganymede offering a small bird to an eagle. A Woman incognito. A Brutus. A fine statue of a Muse. An exceeding fine Venus. A Bust of Caligula. A very fine Statue of Minerva. A Faustina. A Bust of Jupiter. A Piping Boy. A Figure representing the four Elements. A Negroe's Head. An exceeding sumptuous Urn or Sarcophagus of blue and white marble, twenty feet  
in

in circumference, nine in length, five in height, and three in width, which will contain two hundred and and fourteen gallons. It rests on four large feet, representing the paws of a lion, above each of which is carved a head of one of those animals. When this extraordinary and very curious vessel was found, we are told it contained some remains of an human skeleton, enclosed in a sheet of silver. Two small Sarcophagus's, one of which is ornamented with basso-relievos of children, playing upon it. A Bust of Augustus. A Bust of Alexander the Great. A Bust of Apollo. A very fine Bust of Minerva. A Bust of Mr. Weddell, placed on an ancient Tripodical altar. A small Statue of Bacchus, with a Satyr. A Tripod, adorned with basso-relievos of victories, on which is a Stork with a Serpent in its beak. A Dog's Head. A small Statue of Mercury. A very fine Figure of Hermaphroditus, reclined on a mattress. *See Ovid, Metam. Book IV.* A Bust of Lucilla. A Bust of a young Brutus.

### GREAT STAIRCASE.

Two very fine Columns of the most beautiful marble, with Pilasters of the same, behind which stands a large table of Sicilian jasper. On a gilded frame, above this, is a Picture of Judith showing Holofernes's head to the people. By Calabresi. On each side is a basso-relievo, one representing Antoninus Pius, and the other the Triumph of Aurelian.

## BEST BED-CHAMBER.

TWENTY-FOUR feet square, hung with Indian paper, on which the flowers and foliage, birds and other figures, are represented in the most lively and beautiful colours. On each side is a dressing-room of suitable elegance, with hangings of the same excellent pattern.

## LODGE IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A Billiard-Table. A Bust of Ariadne. A Bust of Bacchus. Over the chimney-piece is a basso-relievo of Apollo pursuing Daphne. On the wainscot are a number of paintings representing monkeys in a great variety of whimsical habits and various attitudes.

RETURNING from Newby to Milby, four miles, and from thence four miles more through a level country, Brafferton Hall and church appearing on the right, you arrive at

## THORNTON BRIDGE HOUSE.

A very ancient structure, built of brick, lofty and spacious. Passing an antique gateway, over which is an imperfect date, and the letters M. S. and crossing the court-yard, you enter

## THE HALL.

THIRTY-TWO feet long, and twenty-eight feet broad, including the recess; the wainscot is oak, and  
the

the floor is of stone. At the farthest end of the room is the stage or elevation, common in ancient halls and castles, called the *Degree*. Here the Lord, his family, and friends regaled themselves, while those of inferior rank were seated below. This elevation, scarce five inches above the floor, is twenty-eight long, and near ten feet broad.

### DRAWING ROOM,

ADJOINING the hall, in which is nothing remarkable, except two of the wainscot pannels at each end of the room, ornamented with paintings of military trophies, which have been done since the invention of gun-powder, as the cannon is seen amongst other destructive engines.

### GREAT DINING-ROOM,

ON the first story over the hall, thirty-two feet long, twenty-eight feet broad, and fifteen high. The chimney-piece of carved wood, executed in a masterly manner, is ten feet wide, and reaches to the top of the ceiling, it is supported by four pillars with Ionic capitals, two on each side of the fire place; above these are five Corinthian pillars, two on each side, and one in the middle, which separates two large pieces of scripture history;—first, the wise men paying their adoration to the infant Saviour; second, the presentation in the temple: under each of these, are the respective references in Latin, Matt. ii. 1. Luke ii. 29.

THE pillars and intermediate spaces are nearly covered with grapes and foliage, armorial bearings, and a variety of figures, all finished in high relief and beautiful expression.

THE shields of arms in this place, are those of Strickland, Seymour, and Curwen; in the window painted on glass are those of Nevile—quartering azure, four fusils or.

### BEST LODGING-ROOM,

TWENTY feet square. Over a closet door is 1639, R. S. M. which are the initials of Robert and Margaret Strickland, the owners of this mansion. In a smaller lodging-room, over the chimney-piece, are the arms of Strickland, D'Aincourt, Curwen, Nevile, and Ward, and in 1606, T. S. M. the initials of Thomas and Margaret Strickland, who resided here at that period.

### THE STAIRCASE,

OF oak, with seven landings, lighted by one large window. On the top of this staircase is a gallery seventy-five feet in length, on each side are several apartments, one of which was formerly the chapel.

ON the front of the house, are the arms of the ancient and noble family of Courtney, which gives reason to suppose, they were anciently owners of this estate. John de Nevile married Hawise, daughter of Robert de Courtney, which Robert died about the year 1242.

RALPH DE NEVILLE was warden of all the forest North of Trent, and of the Scottish marshes, about the year 1316, to whom belonged the neighbouring manors, *Cundall, Milby*, and many other places in this county.

ELIZABETH, daughter of — Neville, Esq. of Thornton Bridge, married Sir Richard Cholmley, who commanded the garrison of Hull in the year 1513.

CATHARINE\*, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Neville of Thornton Bridge, married Sir Walter Strickland: they had issue Walter; Elizabeth, married to Sir William Strickland of Boynton, Knt; and Agnes, married to Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington, Knt.

WALTER STRICKLAND, of Sizergh, and also of Thornton Bridge, Esq. was Knight of the Shire 5th of Elizabeth. He married Alice, daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Holme, in the county of Durham Esq. by whom he had Sir Thomas, his successor.

SIR THOMAS STRICKLAND, Knight of the Bath was Knight of the Shire in the 43d of Elizabeth, and also in the 1st of King James. He married first Elizabeth Symon of Bristol, and had issue by her Alice, married to Sir William Webb, Knight. His second Lady was Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Curwen of Workington, Knt. by whom he had issue Robert, Thomas, and Walter, from whom are descended the Stricklands of Catterick, and two daughters,

---

\* Burn's Antiquities of Westmoreland.

ters, Dorothy and Margaret. He died about the 12th of James I. and was succeeded by his son and heir,

SIR ROBERT STRICKLAND, Knight. He embarked early in the royal cause of Charles the First, and commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Edge Hill, where his son Thomas also commanded a regiment of foot. He married Margare, daughter of Sir William Alford, of Bilton in Cleveland, Knt. by whom he had Sir Thomas his successor, and Walter.

SIR THOMAS STRICKLAND, Knight, created a Knight Banneret in the field by the King in person. He was Knight of the Shire for Westmorland, 1661. He married Jane, daughter of John Mosely of Ulsterkelf, in the county of York, Esq. His second lady was Winifred, daughter and heir of Charles Trentham of Rochester, Knight, by whom he had Walter, Robert, Roger, and Thomas, who was for many years Bishop of Namur; he died 1743.

THIS Sir Thomas was one of the Privy Council to King James the Second, whom he followed into France, and died there. He was buried in the church of the English Nuns at Rhoan in Normandy, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

WALTER STRICKLAND, Esq succeeded his father, Sir Thomas; he married —, daughter of Gerrard Salvin of Croxdale, in the county of Durham, Esq. by whom he had issue, 1. Thomas; 2. Gerrard, now living, 1793; 3. Mary, who died at Rhoan in Normandy, at the age of fifteen, unmarried.

married. Gerrard married first, Mary Bagnall, by whom he had issue, one son and two daughters; his second wife was the Lady Gascoigne, relict of Sir Edward Gascoigne, Baronet.

THE arms of this family are—sable, three escallops within a bordure ingrailed argent.—*Supporters*.—on the dexter side a stag; on the sinister a bull, with a star on his breast.—*Crest*.—on a close helmet, a full-topt holly bush.—*Motto*.—Sans mal.

ONE mile from hence are the villages of

## HELPERBY and BRAFFERTON\*,

WHOSE church, dedicated to St. Austin, is situated on the eastern bank of the Swale, a river famous in the early ages of Christianity, wherein Austin or Paulinus, about the year 620, baptized their Christian converts to the number of ten thousand men, besides women and children, from which circumstance this river was styled the *Jordan* of England.

ON the south-side of the Chancel are the arms of the Neviles and other quarterings, carved on the stone; and underneath, in Saxo-Monastic characters,—

ORATE

---

\* *Hilprebi*. Here the Bishop of York had five carucates of land at the time of the Conquest. *Domesday Book*.



ORATE PRO ANIMA RADULPHI NEVILE  
FUNDATOR ———

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA ———

Three times repeated.

On the largest bell is also inscribed—

RADULPHVS NEVILE, ARMIGER, I. H. S. 1598.

IN the window of the chancel, painted on glass, are the arms of Nevile, impaling azure, a cross botone, or.

AT the distance of three miles from Thornton-bridge is

## TOPCLIFFE,

WHICH Leland thus describes. “It is an up-landish town, whose pretty manor place, stands on a hill about half a mile from the town, almost on the ripe of the Swale.” Here is a fair for sheep, July 17, and the day following for horses and horned cattle.

IN the year 949, the States of Northumberland assembled at this place, and took the oath of allegiance to Edred the West Saxon, who was the first monarch that was styled King of Britain.

WILLIAM DE PERCY had this manor, with many others, given him by the Conqueror, and had here, 20th of William I. twenty-six carucates of land taxable, thirty-five villeins and fourteen borders. Here was then a wood half a mile long and half a mile broad. The whole manor was three miles long and two broad; rent 5l.

THE mansion of this very ancient and noble family stood at about half a mile distance from the village, the ruins of which are now called

### MAIDEN BOWER\*.

IN the year 1489, the Parliament had granted King Henry a subsidy for carrying on the war in Bretagne. This tax was found so heavy in the north, that the whole country was in a flame. Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant for Yorkshire, wrote to inform the King of the discontent, and praying an abatement; the King wrote back, signifying, that the tax should be paid to the utmost, and no mitigation whatsoever allowed. This message being delivered by the Earl with too little caution, the populace rose, and supposing him to be the promoter of their calamity, broke into the house at Topcliffe, and, notwithstanding a stout resistance, they slew the Earl, with several of his attendants.

THIS nobleman married a daughter of William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke, who, together with her Lord, hath a monument in Beverley Minster.

THOMAS PERCY, Earl of Northumberland, who raised a rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, narrowly escaped being taken at his house here, anno 1588.

IN the year 1646 the Scots army lay in this neighbourhood; and it was agreed betwixt the English Parliament

---

\* Mail Dun Burgh (i. e.) the Tower on the great Hill.

Parliament and the Scots Commissioners, that when a hundred thousand pounds was paid by the former, and the money arrived at Topcliffe, the latter, with their army, should quit all their garrisons on the south of Tyne within ten days.

On the 11th of May, 1646, King Charles I. passed through this village with the Scots army, on their march from Newark to Newcastle. The King dined here, and took leave of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart. one of his most faithful servants\*.

## THE CHURCH

Is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Columbus, was granted by William de Percy in 1226 to the Cathedral of York. The Dean and Chapter of York are patrons; its present annual value is 180l. Here are several monuments; the most remarkable are those of Thomas de Topclyff and his Lady, whose effigies at full length, on a gravestone, inlaid with brass, are in the north aisle. He died 1365.

THIS family was very ancient, and seemed to have been attached to the Percys: They bore for their arms per pale or and sable, three crescents counterchanged.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE was Rector of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York, 1302.

JOHN TOPCLIFFE, Rector of All-Saints in York, 1466.

E c 3

STAGE

---

\* *Vide* Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs.

## STAGE IX.

*Harrogate to Brimham-Rocks.*

## BOND-GATES\*,

TWO miles and a half from Ripley. Here is a free school, endowed, in the year 1760, by Rear-Admiral Robert Long. It hath since received the addition of a valuable library, consisting of fifty-seven folios, one hundred and one quartos, three hundred and forty-four octavos, nineteen duodecimos, twenty miscellanies, fifteen pamphlets, thirteen manuscripts, in all five hundred and sixty-nine; besides a pair of globes, two telescopes, and other instruments. They are kept in handsome cases, and placed in a neat room, eight yards long and four broad, in which are the pictures of the donor and his lady by Highmore

LEAVING Bond-Gates School, and proceeding towards Pateley-Bridge, about two miles, you arrive at a farm-house, called

## BRIMHAM-HALL.

HERE, tradition says, was originally a Roman tower or fortress, which was afterwards converted into

---

\* Or Bound-Gates; this being one of the boundaries of Knaresbrough Forest, as mentioned in the Perambulation.

into Brimham-Grange, a dairy-house to Fountains Abbey, and has lately furnished materials for erecting the present farm-house, barn, and other offices, which are situated at the bottom of a small dale, close by a rivulet, which nearly washes the walls on the western side. On the eastern are seen the remains of a large canal or fish-pond, which they say was supplied with water by means of leaden pipes, conducted from a reservoir, now a pond, on the summit of the hill above. The pond is separated at present from the high-road by a stone fence, and is of an irregular form.

THE house and barn are built of squared grit-stones; several of these stones have inscriptions on them, some in Roman, others in Saxo-monastic characters: It appears as if they owed their preservation entirely to the use to which they were applied in carrying up the building: For some are inverted, and several are placed on the inside of a cow-house.

#### FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS.

CORVMJ	ONS	NORES	OHN
--------	-----	-------	-----

PERHAPS the first may apply either to the *præfectus ascorum primæ*, or to the *Tribunis Cohortis Aclia Daiorum primæ*, both of which corps belonged to the *Legio VI. Victrix*, distributed in these parts.

Thes.

These letters are all cut in alto relievo, and on the same species of hard grit as the Romans appear to have generally selected for their sculptures in this part of the island.

A LITTLE before the dissolution of religious houses, the Monks of Fountains Abbey had the following stores and plate at this house.

Twenty quarters of oats, and one hundred loads of hay.

PLATE.—One chalice of silver, weight 11 ounces. One goblet, with cover of silver and gilt, weight 11 ounces; one silver salt, weight 8 ounces; seven silver spoons,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  ounces.

PROCEEDING from Brimham-Hall, about a mile forward, brings you to a gate leading to

### BRIMHAM-ROCKS.

[*Brimhem, i. e. High-wood.*] On quitting the road, you ascend up the hill through a broken and craggy path, which brings you to a scene, so magnificent, awful, and rudely picturesque, as to astonish every beholder. Nothing, one would think, except some convulsions of nature, the most violent and singular, could have shaken from their firm beds and hurled and entangled such immense and innumerable blocks of prodigious density, into such confused piles and irregular positions, overspreading so extensive a space\*.

Two

---

\* About forty acres.

Two, in particular, seem to remain as perpetual monuments, to show, that this wonderful disruption was occasioned by a most tremendous earthquake, or concussion of the earth. They consist of solid masses, appearing near thirty feet square, which have been rifted and disjointed from top to bottom, leaving an hiatus of about four feet wide; and exhibiting on the opposite faces, such an exact conformity of projections, depressions, and lineaments, in general, as to demonstrate that they were once united, and formed together one huge compact block.

SOME of those masses, which lie scattered horizontally, exceed twenty-one feet in length, by seven in breadth and three in thickness, and seem to have been detached and precipitated a considerable height from the summit of those lofty ranges which stand towering near them.

THEY all appear to be the common grit of this country, for the most part ranged in layers of greater or lesser dimensions; the interstices between these strata of rock, more particularly of the detached and scattered masses seem composed of a coarse sand or gravel, intermixed with roundish crystalline pebbles, in general small, and similar to what abound on the sea-shore. These sometimes are found adhering so firmly to the surface of the rock, that it requires a smart stroke to separate them.

OTHER masses seem composed of a looser or more friable kind of grit, that has readily yielded to the corrosions of the weather, which have sapped their foundations, and caused those rocking stones, observed

observed here, of which there are three ; two supposed to weigh near one hundred tons each, the third much inferior.

They are entirely different from the rocking or logan stones of the Cornish Druids, both in figure and position ; these of Brimham are wholly mis-shapen, and bear on two very obtuse points of their lower surface, and there are several not endowed with this moveable capacity at present, which in all likelihood may possess it in a few years more, after the granulous stratum at their bottom shall have been wasted and excavated sufficiently by tempests.

THE logan-stones of Cornwall appear evidently moulded by art into equilibrio, and rest on a simple point or pivot ; the idea of the latter may have been borrowed from the operations of Nature, and these natural rocking-stones of Brimham may have inspired the idea.

WHETHER the Druids of Mona were acquainted with these astonishing ruins, is uncertain. No place seems better adapted to the solemn mysteries of Pagan theology than this.

ON the 1st of May, the day dedicated to *Belinus* or the sun, these people held an annual festival ; they kindled prodigious fires in all their sacred places, and performed sacrifices, with many other solemnities.

THE situation overtops the adjacent country, and commands a most extensive prospect. Imagination here might conceive the aspiring castles of the giant Titans, and view their cloud-capped battlements  
laid



laid prostrate by the irresistible hand of Omnipotence: those battlements which Omnipotence alone was able to subvert. Here, too, Fancy paints the vestiges of two noble amphitheatres, where a flat area, of near a circular form, is surrounded with a group of lofty columns, and whose entablatures are beautifully mantled with tufts of ling. But the scenery is so various from different points of view, and change of light and shade, that it is impossible either for language to give it adequate expression or convey a satisfactory representation.

THE cylindrical apertures are very numerous and of different diameters; some perforate the rocky mass entirely, others reach only a few feet; but two of them, called

## THE CANNON ROCKS,

ARE exceedingly remarkable. Their diameter is about twelve inches, and nearly, if not accurately, uniform from end to end. One of them penetrates a huge bulk of rock, accessible at the lower end of the aperture; the more elevated extremity terminates at the opposite side, where the face of the rock is perpendicular, and the opening inaccessible as well as invisible. To a person stationed on this side, the voice of another placed at the mouth or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most distantly, and as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff. Immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, and  
of

of equal dimensions. They are perfectly circular, of about two inches in width and the same in depth, and might serve for the insertion of two pedestals or props, which it is not improbable may formerly have supported the figure of some oracular idol; for these tubes, which are internally rugose, were capable of augmenting the sound of the voice, and giving its tone a degree of almost supernatural vehemence, and terrible solemnity; and, by the artful management of the Druid priests, might occasionally become instruments for the promulgation of oracular decrees.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile west of the great Cannon Rock is a Druid Circle, thirty feet in diameter, near which are several small tumuli, or cairns, the largest not more than eighteen feet in diameter. They are formed of earth and stones, and thirteen of them are ranged in a circular manner. Two of them were opened a few years ago, when some ashes were found near the bottom of each, and the stones bore the marks of fire.

HERE are also several large tumuli, one of which, about eighty yards west of the great cannon, measures 150 feet in circumference. It is worth remarking, that the place where most of those tumuli are found, is at this day called Graffa-Plain, *i. e.* *The Plain of Graves.*

THE following print is a representation of a very singular rock, which must undoubtedly have been a rock-idol, or a stone consecrated to some principal deity. It is forty-six feet in circumference, and seems to have been separated from the adjoining rock. The pedestal it rests upon is at the top only

one foot by two feet seven inches. The marks of the tool are visible in many places, particularly on the base of the pedestal, which has been shaped into a polygon tending towards a hexagon, but part of the sides has been defaced by time. The hazardous undertaking of shaping this rock and pedestal is, I think, another proof of the Druids having had some knowledge of mechanism.\*



\* *Archæologia* vol. iii. page 209.

NEAR this rock is a large slab which appears to have been thrown down from the top of it; on its outward surface is a basin 18 inches in diameter and also a larger cavity of an irregular shape. This fragment is two feet thick, fifteen long, and seven broad. Near that very large rock, which appears to have been split from top to bottom, is another fragment, with a similar cavity and basin on its surface, which has also been thrown down from the adjoining rock. There is not the least doubt but that most of the Druidical altars which the strength or art of man could subvert, were either thrown down or otherwise defaced by the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, whilst many others on the summits of our highest rocks, have withstood not only all human force, but the conquering power of time, and the rage of storms and tempests, through a long course of revolving ages.

THAT this was a place set apart for the celebration of religious rites, during the dark ages of Pagan superstition, there can be little doubt. The great number of tumuli seen here, similar in situation to those near Stone-Henge, within view of the place of solemn meeting, from the like consideration that the moderns bury in church-yards and consecrated ground.

“ Mark yon altar.

“ Those mighty piles of magic planted rock,

“ Thus rang’d in mystic order: mark the place,

“ Where, but at times of solemn festival

“ The Druid leads his train. There dwells the seer—

“ In yonder shaggy cave, on which the moon

“ Now sheds a side long gleam, his brotherhood

“ Possess the neighbouring cliffs:

“ Mine eye descries a distant range of caves,

“ Dely’d in the ridges of the craggy steep.”

In digging for peats among these rocks have been found the roots and stems of oak, fir, and other trees. Branches of the holyhock and mountain ash are now seen in many parts of this place, issuing from the clefts of the rocks. Of plants, here are the cloud berry, bilberry, wood-sorrel, and white ling.

In the centre of this most picturesque scene is a house with suitable offices: It was built for the reception of company resorting to the place by the noble owner of the estate, William Lord Grantley, in the year 1792.

HAVING viewed these stupendous rocks, we can be at no loss in accounting for the Boroughbridge pyramids. Whether they were drawn from Plumptre or Brimham, is a matter of indifference; here is certainly a source for supplying great numbers of them.

THAT this place formerly abounded with all sorts of wild beasts and birds, peculiar to the Forest, is evident from the following grants to the Monks of Fountains:

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, and Nigel his son, gave to the Monks of Fountains half a carucate of land here.

ROGER DE MOWBRAY, Nigel and Robert, his sons, gave all Brimham to the Monks of Fountains, reserving to themselves yearly, a buck, a wild boar, and a kid, and what birds they should take.

AND in the year 1280, Roger de Mowbray gave all the wild beasts and birds in the whole Forest of

Brimham, to the use of the infirmary at Fountains, and allowed the Monks to have their own Foresters.

From some parts of this place is an extensive view of the great vale of Nidd, at the bottom of which the river is seen for many miles, till lost in its various windings amongst the distant mountains.

## STAGE X.

*Harrogate to Allerton-Park.—Whixley.—Kirby-Hall.—Hammerton.—Red-House.*

ALLERTON\* MAULEVERER,

NOW

THORNVILLE ROYAL;

THE seat of a family of that name for more than five hundred years; the name, in ancient writings, is called *Malus Leporarius* *Mal-leverer*, or *the Bad Hunter*; but Peter le Neve, Esq. supposes it to be *Malus Operarius* or *the Bad Worker*; and quotes a passage in Domesday Book—"Essex folio 94 Terra  
"Adami

\* *Allerton*.—Nothing was more familiar in former ages, than for towns or territories to receive names from that sort of wood with which they abounded. *Thoresby*.

“Adami Filii Durandi de Malis Operibus, the  
“French Maloueverer easily varied to Maleverer.”

*Arms.*—Sable, three greynounds current, in pale  
argent, collared, or.

WILLIAM MAULIVERER, the first of that name  
after the Conquest.—Richard, the first of that name,  
built the old church here, dedicated to St. Martin.—  
Ralph the first.—William the second.—Ralph the  
second married Cicely, daughter of Mr William  
Dunsforth.—Richard the second.—Henry the first.—  
John the first — John the second.—John the third —  
John the fourth married the daughter of Sir Halmeth  
Mauleverer.—Sir Halmeth, nephew and heir to  
John the third.—Sir John Mauleverer obit 1400;  
he married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Piers Middle-  
ton.—Sir Halmeth was high-sheriff 1420, and 1422.  
he married the daughter and heir of Alexander  
Lutterel.—John the sixth married Isabel, daughter  
of Sir John Markenfield.—Sir John married Alizen,  
daughter of John Banks.—Sir Thomas married Eli-  
zabeth, daughter of John de la River.—Sir Richard  
married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton.—  
Sir Thomas married Eleanor, daughter of sir Henry  
Oughtred.—Sir Richard high-sheriff 1558.—Sir  
Thomas, created a Baronet in the year 1640, took  
up arms for the Parliament in the reign of Charles I.  
raised a regiment of horse and another of foot  
for their service, was governor of Ripon and after-  
wards of Hull. He married Mary, daughter of  
Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Knt.—Sir Richard the  
second Baronet was high-sheriff 1667.—Sir Thomas  
the third Baronet.—Sir Richard, the fourth Baronet,  
F f 3 married

married Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart.; he died in the year 1713, leaving one son and heir, Sir Richard Mauleverer, Bart who died, aged twenty-six years, unmarried, and left the estate, by will, to his mother, the Lady Barbara; who married, secondly, John Lord Arundel, of Trerice, in Cornwall, by whom she had issue Richard Arundel, Esq Master of the Mint and Member of Parliament for Knaresbrough: He married Lady Frances Manners, by whom he had several children, who all died in their infancy. He dying in the year 1758, left all his estates to his lady, who died in the year 1769, and left this estate to William Monden Arundel, Viscount Galway, from whom it descended to his son, Robert, the present Viscount, who, in the year 1786, sold it to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, who, with his Royal Brother, the Prince of Wales, resided here some time in the month of October, 1787: and in the month of June, 1789, the whole estate, containing 4525 acres, was purchased by Colonel Thomas Thornton.

### THE HOUSE

—Is an elegant new-built mansion, and stands upon an easy rising ground, on the east-side of the Park, adjoining the old house, commanding an extensive view of a beautiful and well-cultivated country.—The BREAKFAST, DINING, and DRAWING ROOMS, are each thirty feet by twenty; the BALL-ROOM is forty-five feet by twenty-five.

THE



## THE PARK

CONTAINS four hundred acres of exceeding rich land, encompassed with a high wall of brick, four miles in extent, has a great variety of ground, and is well stocked with deer and other game.

ON a lofty eminence, shaded with trees, is an OCTAGON TOWER, consisting of two rooms; the entrance is by a double flight of steps, both of which, and the terrace round the building, are secured by iron palisades: The first room is thirty-six feet by twenty; the second is twenty by fifteen.

THE great variety this park affords of hills and dales, thick woods, and scattered groves, with a beautiful lake, seen from this tower, can only be equalled by the distant prospect of fields, woods, villages, and seats charmingly interspersed; amongst which are Goldesburgh, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Douglas; Ribstone, the seat of Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart.; Scriven-Park, the seat of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, Bart.; Knarelsbrough, Harrogate, Mount-Harlow, and Almas-Cliff, with a large extent of Knarelsbrough Forest.

## THE CHURCH

WAS built soon after the Conquest, by Richard Mauleverer, son to William, the first of that name; it was rebuilt by Richard Arundel, Esq. about the year 1745. Thomas Thorntons, Esq. is now patron; its annual value is 25*l*. In the east-window are the  
 fel-

following paintings on glass: Moses, the Crucifixion, Faith, Hope, Charity, Religion, and the east and west views of the church.

IN the choir, formerly the Mauleverers, are two whole-length figures, cut in wood, but much defaced, of Knights Crusaders: they are in the usual attitude, completely armed. Near these are fine and perfect whole-length figures of Catharine, the widow of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, who was the daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton; and her second husband, John Hopton, of Hungerskill, Esq. She died Jan. 31, 1703, and he on the 24th of April following. The arms of Hopton are placed at the head of this monument.

ON a flat stone of blue marble, inlaid with a plate of brass, are the effigies of Sir John Mauleverer and Eleanor his wife, daughter of Sir Piers Middleton: He died Nov. 30, 1400.

### THE PRIORY

WAS of the order of St. Benedict, subject to the Abbey of Marmontilier, in France, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Richard Mauleverer, who gave them the church here, and several parcels of land with the mill and mill-pool in this village.— They had also lands in Dunsford and Grafton.

KING HENRY II. exempted them from payment of all exactions of wapentakes, trithings, and danegeld, and from all manner of secular exactions and foreign service. This convent was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI. and its revenues settled on King's College, Cambridge.

PRIORS

## PRIORS OF ALLERTON MAULEVERER.

—	1	Sir John de Passu
1362	2	Dionis Kaburus
1364	3	William de Virgulto
1364	4	John Pratt, alias Newport
14—	5	Guido de Bure

OPPOSITE to Allerton-Park is a very remarkable eminence, called

## CLARO-HILL \*,

THE place from whence this wapentake is denominated. Its situation is near the road from Boroughbridge to Wetherby. The ascent from the bottom to the summit, on the north-side, is two hundred and twenty-eight feet.

HERE, in Saxon times, was held the gemote, or assembly of the people of this wapentake for the transacting of all public concerns, relative to the district; and where, by the laws of King Edgar, every free man in such district was obliged to attend.

THE hundred or wapentake courts were, by statute of the 14th of Edward III. discontinued, and the business removed to the county courts.

THE

---

\* *Clarion*, a trumpet; perhaps that instrument was used here to call the people together.

THE custom of the people meeting to receive the governor of the wapentake is distinctly mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor. The person appointed, repaired to the usual place of meeting for that purpose, and was there met by the principal persons in that district. After he had quitted his horse, and placed himself on some elevation, he held up his spear; each person then approached him, and touched his spear with theirs, which ceremony of touching of armour, was looked upon to confirm that community in one common interest, and hence the term *weapontouch* or *weapontack* \*. On the top of this mount is placed a fane, the roof of which, in form of an octagon, is supported by eight pillars, ten feet high. A circle of spreading trees surround the building, and present the idea of one of the ancient fanes, placed in a similar situation, almost secluded from the public eye by a close embowering shade.

ABOUT half a mile from hence, near the village of Flasby, is an eminence called

### TEN-LOW.

ITS circumference, at the base, is near six hundred feet; height of the slope about ninety feet. On the summit is a circular area twelve feet in diameter. The situation and wide extent of country seen from hence, seems to point out this hill as very proper for  
a *cast*-

---

\* Thoresby's Ducat. Leod.

a *castrum exploratorum*. The etymology also favours the conjecture, being probably derived from *tent*, to watch or guard; and *law*, a hill.

Two miles from Allerton is the village of

## WHIXLEY;

ANCIENTLY Quixley, situated on the Roman road leading from Aldburgh to Abberford, &c. It was, for several ages, the seat of a younger branch of the Tancred family, who bore for their arms, a chevron between three escallop-shells, gules.—*Crest*. On a wreath an olive-tree vert, fructed proper.

Richard Tancred, Esq \*. married Adeliza, daughter of Jordan Buffy; had issue William and Nicholas.

William Tancred, Esq. married Priscilla, daughter of Gilbert Bassett, Esq. had issue Herbert and John.

Herbert Tancred, Esq. married Margery, daughter of Hugh Staveley, Esq. had issue William, Walter, Herbert, and one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq. steward of the honour of Knaresbrough, temp. Henry III. married Tatfame, daughter of Oliver Aldburgh, Esq. had issue John, Walter, George, William, Thomas, Nicholas, Peter, and one daughter.

John

---

\* This pedigree is taken from a painting on the side of the aircase at Whixley-Hall.

John Tancred, Esq. married Margery, daughter of Sir Ralph Babthorpe, and had issue three sons and one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq. judge of assize, temp. Edward III. married Arabella, daughter of Sir William Ross, of Youlton, had issue William.

William Tancred, Esq. married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Dalsarver of Bransby, Knt. and had issue two sons and one daughter.

Hugh Tancred, Esq. married Diana, daughter of Henry Southwell, Esq. had issue two sons and one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq. married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Aldburgh, Knt. had issue two sons and two daughters.

William Tancred, Esq. married Margaret, daughter of John Slingsby, of Scriven, Esq. had issue one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq. married Anna, daughter of John Pullein, of Killinghall, Esq. had issue four sons and three daughters.

Thomas Tancred, Esq. married Jane, daughter of Bernard Paver, of Branton, Esq. had issue two sons and two daughters.

Charles Tancred, Esq. married Barbara, daughter of William Wyvill, of Osgerby, Esq. had issue two sons and four daughters.

Sir Richard Tancred, Knt. married Mary, daughter of Francis Nevile, of Chevit, Esq. had issue seven sons and one daughter.

Charles Tancred, Esq. married Dorothy, daughter

ter of Sir Christopher Wyvill, of Constable Burton, Bart. had issue two sons and four daughters.

Christopher Tancred, Esq. master of the harriers to King William III. married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Armytage, of Kirklees, Bart. had issue three sons and seven daughters.

Christopher Tancred, Esq. who died in August, 1754, unmarried, left this house and estate at Whixley for the maintenance of twelve decayed gentlemen, each of whom receive 24l. or upwards, per annum. A separate apartment is assigned to each of them, and the whole company, if in health, dine together every day.

### THE HALL

Is twenty-seven feet square, very lofty, and ornamented with twelve fluted pilasters, with Corinthian capitals.

### DINING-ROOM

Is thirty feet by eighteen.

### DRAWING ROOM,

Eighteen feet by twelve.

### THE CHAPEL

Is twenty-seven feet by twenty-one, with a handsome pulpit and reading-desk. Twenty pounds per

G g

annum

annum is allowed for a clergyman to officiate here at stated times. The furniture in this house is only such as is necessary for its present inhabitants. There are a few pictures of the ancestors of the family, and also a very remarkable one of Thomas Pouter, a swine-herd to Sir Richard Tancred, Knight Banneret, with a date 1664.

## THE CHURCH

Is a vicarage, and formerly belonged to the Priory of Knaresbrough: Christopher Tancred, Esq. was patron: Its present annual value 25l. In the choir is a grave-stone of blue marble, inscribed to the memory of William Stockdale, gent obiit 1614.

AGAINST the wall is a monument inscribed:  
 “ In this chancel lie buried Charles Tancred, Esq.;  
 “ Sir Richard Tancred, Knt. his son; Charles Tan-  
 “ cred, Esq. his grandson; and Christopher Tancred,  
 “ Esq. his great grandson, master of the harriers to  
 “ King William III. all lords of the manor of Whix-  
 “ ley. He was a younger son of Thomas Tancred,  
 “ of Boroughbridge, Esq. by Jane, co-heir of Mr.  
 “ Paver, of Branton, and married Barbara, daugh-  
 “ ter of William Wyvill, by whom he had two sons  
 “ and four daughters: Sir Richard, his eldest son,  
 “ was knighted by King Charles I. for his services  
 “ and great sufferings in the civil wars. But  
 “ though his posterity may have found the effects  
 “ of his loyalty by the diminution it made in their  
 “ fortune, yet it was lost in espousing the royal  
 “ cause.”



THE first Charles Tancred purchased this manor and rectory, and divers other lands, since sold : and as his industry laid the foundation of an estate to be enjoyed by his family, so his actions may be an example to all that inherit it. He was buried Aug. 31, 1644.

DR. DRAKE supposes this church was built of stones brought from the ruins of Aldburgh, as the marks of fire are very apparent in some parts of the building. It is, nevertheless, very probable that it was burnt, with many other churches in this neighbourhood, by the Scots in the year 1319.

THE park-wall, and most of the houses in this village are built of pebbles, said to have been taken from the remains of the Roman road.

THOMAS DE QUIXLEY represented the city of York in Parliament, 6th of Richard II.

SIMON DE QUIXLEY was Lord Mayor of York four times successively, temp. Richard II.

ROBERT DE QUIXLEY was Prior of Noiel, 1323.

Two miles from hence is

## KIRBY-HALL,

THE pleasant seat of Henry Thompson, Esq. In this elegant mansion is a very valuable collection of paintings, many of them by the most celebrated artists, ancient and modern.

THE mausoleum in the church yard at Little Ouseburn, and the obelisk at the point called the

head of the river Ouse, were both erected by a gentleman of this family.

FROM Kirby to Green Hammerton is two miles ; from thence you follow the York road about three miles and a half, then turn to the left, and proceed about one mile and a half to

### RED-HOUSE,

FORMERLY a seat of the Oughtreds. In the eighth year of Edward III. Thomas Oughtred had licence from the King to impark his woods of Kirby Monckton upon the Moor, and Scagglethorp.— Henry Oughtred Esq. in the year 1506, granted to William Fairfax, Esq. and his heirs, free liberty to hunt, hawk, and fish, in his manor of Colton, in the shire of the city of York ; rendering for all, one red-rose at Midsummer. These estates continued to be possessed by this family, till about the year 1562, when Francis Slingsby, Esq. purchased Red-House and Scagglethorp, of Robert Oughtred, Esq. Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby is the present owner.— The house is situated on the southern bank of the river Ouse, about seven miles north-west of York, and was built by Sir Henry Slingsby in the reign of Charles I. except the chapel, which was built by that gentleman's father. From the terrace is a fine view of York, its cathedral, and neighbourhood. Through the avenues in the park, are seen Benningbrough,

brough\*, the seat of Mr Earle; Nun Monckton, the seat of the late Mr Joliff; and Allerton-Park Tower, the seat of Mr. Thornton.

ON the south-front of the house, is inscribed :

PRO TERMINO VITÆ  
SIC NOS NON NOBIS.

ON the west-front,

PAULI PER ET RELUCEBIS :  
ET IPSE M. R. 29, 1652.

Under which is the figure of a setting-sun.

AT a small distance from the west-front is the place where, some ages since, stood the ancient mansion. The scite is fifty yards by twenty-five, encompassed by a wide and deep moat, according to the custom of the feudal ages, when every capital mansion was a fortreis. In the middle of this area is the mutilated figure of a horse, large as life, cut in stone, by Andrew Karne, a Dutch statuary, in memory of a favourite racer, the property of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart. At a small distance is the following inscription on a stone fixed in the ground :

HE DID WIN THE PLATE ON ACHOMBE-MOOR,  
THE KING BEING THERE, 1633.

G g 3

IN

---

\* Benningbroeck; the name of a village in Holland.

IN the room called the Star-Chamber, are four shields of arms, beautifully stained on glass: first, Slingsby and Mallory; second, Slingsby and Percy; third, Slingsby and Vavasour; and fourth, Slingsby and Bellasyse. In this room are also the figures of Truth, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, supporting a carved chimney-piece; in the divisions of which are symbolical representations of the five senses, well executed.

BUT what chiefly engages the attention of strangers is the

### THE GREAT STAIRCASE,

WHICH is in the same state the worthy Baronet Sir Henry Slingsby describes it about the year 1642, as appears by a passage in his Memoirs :

“ The staircase is above five feet within the rails  
 “ in width; the posts eight inches square; upon  
 “ every post a crest is set of some one of my especial  
 “ friends, and of my brothers-in law; and upon  
 “ that post that bears up the half-pace that leads  
 “ into the painted chamber, there sits a Blackamoor,  
 “ (cast in lead, by Andrew Karne) with a candle-  
 “ stick in each hand, to set a candle in, to give light  
 “ to the staircase.”

CRESTS.

## CRESTS.

A Wyvern fable, resting his foot on a flower-de-lis — PEMBROKE.

The Earl of Pembroke, through the favour of James I. possessed as a reward for his great skill in the arts of hunting and hawking, a prodigious estate; not less, at that time, than eighteen thousand pounds a year. His manner of living was sumptuous beyond example. His dog-kennels were superb; and his stables vied with palaces. But his falconry was his chief pride: which he furnished, at a wonderful expence, with birds of game, and proper persons to manage, train, and exercise them. He was Lord Chamberlain to Charles I. but at the commencement of the civil wars sided with the Parliament, and was by them promoted to great honours. He died 1649.

A Cock gules, armed or.—VAVASOUR.

Sir Walter Vavasour, eminent for his loyalty to King Charles I. He married Ursula, daughter of Lord Fauconberg, and therefore brother-in-law to Lady Slingby.

A Talbot argent.—STAPYLTON.

Bryan Stapylton, Esq. married Frances, sister to Sir Henry Slingby.

An

## An Otter proper—WATTERTON.

Thomas Watterton, Esq. married Alice, sister to Sir Henry Slingsby.

## A Cock or—INGRAM.

Thomas Ingram, Esq. eldest son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple Newfom, married a sister of Lady Slingsby.

## An Eagle azure, wings expanded—BETHELL.

Sir Walter Bethell, Knt. married Mary, sister to Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart. Colonel Bethell was a brave and gallant officer in the service of the Parliament.

## A Satyr—METCALF.

Sir Thomas Metcalf, Knt. married Elizabeth, sister of Sir Henry Slingsby.

## A Phœnix argent—FENWICK.

Sir John Fenwick married Catharine, the sister of Sir Henry Slingsby, whose son, Colonel John Fenwick, was slain at Mardon-Moor, 1644.

## A Stag's head armed or—DOM. FAUCONBERG.

Thomas Bellasyse, the first Viscount Fauconberg, was Lady Slingsby's father. His younger son, John, being created Lord Bellasyse, of Worlaby, in the county of Lincoln, distinguished himself in the civil wars of Charles I. for whom he raised six regiments of horse and foot, was one of the chief commanders

at

at the battles of Edge-Hill, Newberry, and Naseby, and at the sieges of Reading and Bristol; was governor of York, and commander in chief of all the forces in Yorkshire; lieutenant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Rutland, and governor of Newark.

A Wyvern gules—COM. CUMBERLAND.

Henry Clifford, the fifth and last Earl of Cumberland, was a zealous man in the royal cause against the Parliament. He died at York, 1643.

An Owl argent—SAVILE.

Sir William Savile, a great sufferer for the cause of Charles I. He fortified and garrisoned his house at Thornhill, which was taken and demolished by the Parliament forces. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; a lady remarkable for her zeal and attachment to the royal cause. Sir William died 1643.

A Lion azure—COM. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, installed Knight of the Garter in 1635, was the King's chief minister and high-admiral. When the army had subdued the King, he had the charge of the King's children. This Earl was also high constable at the coronation of Charles II. He died at Petworth, 1668.

A Lion's

A Lion's head, erased fable—DOM. FAIRFAX.

Lord Ferdinando Fairfax, one of the most able and experienced of the Parliament Generals, honoured and respected by all parties.

A Lion vert sejant—SLINGSBY.

This was probably the crest of Sir Charles Slingsby, Knt. a relation of Sir Henry's, who was slain Marston-Moor.

## A YOUNG NEGROE,

With this inscription:

*Melandre Profugus*

*Si nullis tenebris laborioso*

*Cessant pectora palidæque curæ*

*Tam nullquam tepedo annunt sopori*

*O Di, quis super est locus quieti.*

IN the year 1633, the King being at York, honoured this house with a visit, and condescended to sleep there for one night. The bed-stead on which the royal guest reposed is still preserved, with the same blue silk damask hangings and furniture, almost covered with tufted fringe of silk and gold.

ON the 24th of August, 1665, the Duke of York, (afterwards King James the Second) being then at York, honoured Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart. with his and his Duchess's company at Red-House, where they were pleased to stop and take a dinner, as appears by a passage in Sir Thomas's memorandums about that time.



## THE CHAPEL.

A very neat building, paved with black and white marble. The seats and pulpit are oak, embellished with Gothic ornaments. In the east-window above the communion-table, are the following paintings on glass:

THE arms of Thomas Morton, Bishop of Litchfield, who consecrated this chapel.

THE arms of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

IN the centre of the window are the Slingsbys' arms, with fifteen quarterings, and a margin round the shield, whercon is inscribed an account of the marriages of some of the ancestors of that family.

ON the south-side of the chapel are two windows: In one, are the heads of five of the Apostles, and in the other, the figures of Faith, Charity, and Justice; also the arms of the King of England and the Prince of Wales.

THE neighbouring church of Moor Monckton is a rectory, of which the Lord Chancellor is patron; its present annual value is 300*l*. The steeple was built, and the bell, which weighs upwards of nine hundred weight, was given by Sir Henry Slingsby, Baronet, about the year 1638.

RETURNING from Red-House to the post-road leading from Green Hammerton to York, observe, at the distance of two miles before you, a rising ground marked with several clumps of trees, and famous for having been the scene of contention between  
twixt

twixt two numerous armies in that memorable action called the

## BATTLE OF MARSTON-MOOR,

WHICH was fought on the second of July 1664, between the forces of King Charles I. and those of the Parliament. The latter were drawn up on the side of the hill called Marston-Field, then covered with rye, extending their front from Marston to Toekwith\*. Their right wing was commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax; the left by Colonel Cromwell; the main body by Lord Fairfax. The royal army were drawn up in the plain below Marston-Field. Their right wing commanded by Prince Rupert; the left by the Marquis of Newcastle; the main body by General Lord Goring, Sir Charles Lucas, and General Porter. The signal in the King's army, was to be without either band or scarf: That of the Parliament's, a white paper or a handkerchief in their hats†. A cannon-shot from the Parliament's army killed a son of Sir Gilbert Haughton‡.

THE army moving down the hill in brigades of eight hundred, one thousand, or twelve hundred men, descended into the plain, and, advancing towards the Royalists, suddenly made a halt, when an awful silence ensued, both armies expecting who should begin the charge, there being a ditch and a bank betwixt them. The Parliament's forces, notwithstanding

---

\* Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle.

† Ibid.

‡ Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs.

withstanding the disadvantage, made their way over the ditch, and began the attack. Prince Rupert, with the left wing, broke, like a storm of irresistible fury, into the right wing of the Scots, led by Sir Thomas Fairfax, routed and pursued them quite out of the field. Sir Thomas, with a regiment of launces and about five hundred of his own horse, made a stand for some time, but at length they were put into confusion, himself wounded, and his brother killed. While this was doing on the left of the King's army, the Lord Goring, with the main-body, charged the Parliament's foot; one brigade commanded by Major General Porter, being mostly pikemen, not regarding the fire of their opponents, charged in a close and firm body, and overturned all that came in their way, and breaking into the middle of the Parliament's troops, filled all with terror and confusion, insomuch that the three Generals, thinking all had been lost, fled and quitted the field. But matters went not so well with the right wing of the King's army, for Cromwell \* charged the Earl of Newcastle with a powerful body of horse, and though the Earl and those about him did what men could do, yet there was no withstanding Cromwell's horse, but, like Prince Rupert's, they bore down all before them †. The Earl was routed and driven quite out of the field. Sir Thomas Fairfax rallying his dis-

H b

perfed

---

\* Cromwell advanced to the charge from the Cows-Warren at Bilton Breame, where he was posted with five bodies of horse.

† Memoirs of a Cavalier.

perfed troops, they fell all together upon the foot in the centre. General Lord Goring behaved like a foldier, but being forfaken by his horfe, and hemmed in on all fides, he was totally routed. An hour after this, the Prince, returning too late to recover his friends, was obliged with the reft to quit the field to the conquerors, and retire towards York. It being late in the evening when they arrived at Micklegate Bar, caufed a fcene of confufion beyond description, none being fuffered to enter but thofe of the garrifon. This caution made the admittance tedious and flow, while many of the foldiers, fainting under wounds, fatigue, and anxiety, filled the air with founds of diftreff \*.

THE Parliamentarians remaining on the field, the Earl of Manchester rode through the ranks, thanking the troops for their gallant behaviour; the fuccefs of which he exhorted them to afcribe to the Lord of Hofts; told them, he was forry it was not poffible at that late hour to adminifter to their many neceffities, but that at day break every needful attention fhould be paid both to friends and enemies. The dawn approaching, difcovered the wide extended heath fcattered all over with the bodies of the flain.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS being a prifoner, was defired to point out fuch bodies amongst the flain as he wifhed to have felected for private interment. In performing this mournful office, Sir Charles only  
fingled

---

\* Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs.

singled out the body of one gentleman, who had a bracelet of hair about his wrist, desiring the bracelet might be taken off, for that he knew an honourable lady who would thankfully receive it\*.

THE countrymen were commanded to bury the dead; who gave out, that they interred four thousand one hundred and fifty, two thirds of whom were gentlemen and persons of quality†.

THE graves are yet to be seen near Willtrop Wood.

THE principal persons slain on the King's part were—Sir William Wentworth, Sir Francis Dacres, Sir William Lampton, Sir Charles Slingsby, Knight, buried in York Minster.—Colonel John Fenwick could not be found.—Sir Marmaduke Luddon, Sir Thomas Metham‡, Sir Richard Gledhill, Sir Richard Graham, and above four thousand others.

THE chief of the prisoners were—General Sir Charles Lucas, General Porter, General Tilliard, Lord Goring's son, and several more field-officers and others to the amount of fifteen hundred.

H h 2

THE

\* V cars.

† Sir Richard Graham of Norton Conyers, who was a very active officer on the side of Royalty, after having received twenty-six wounds in this battle, fled, when all was lost, towards his own house, which he reached that night, and expired about an hour after his arrival.

‡ Sir Thomas Metham was Captain of the Yorkshire gentlemen who served as volunteers in this battle.—Fuller says, "This battle was our English Pharsalian fight, or rather the fatal battle of Canræ to the loyal cavaliers."

THE principal persons slain on the side of the Parliament were—Major Fairfax, Charles Fairfax, brother to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who was buried at Marston, aged 23; Captain Micklethwait, Captain Pugh, and about three hundred subalterns and privates.

Wounded.—Captain Walton, and about twenty others.

A curious circumstance, which seem to be well attested, relative to this engagement, is said to have happened within these few years: On cutting down the wood belonging to Lord Petre, on one side of Marston Moor, the sawyers found many bullets in the hearts of the trees,

Six miles farther brings you to the city of York, for the History of which see “Drake’s Antiquities of York;” likewise “The York Guide,” a small pamphlet lately published.

## STAGE XI.

*Harrogate to Blubber Houses.—Brandrith Craggs.—  
Bolton Abbey.—Skipton.*

---

### BLUBBER HOUSES,

A HAMLET about midway betwixt Harrogate and Skipton, which evidently takes its name from the Blue Berry, i. e. Wortle Berry; a fruit with which the moors hereabouts abound.

A mile

A mile from this village, on the right of the road leading from thence to Skipton, is

## BRANDRITH \* CRAGGS,

A range of rocks situated on the edge of a precipice, overlooking a deep and extensive vale, called Kex Gill †. Here is a rocking stone, whose weight is probably twenty tons, and yet, is easily moved with one hand. On the summit of one of the highest rocks is a bason ‡, three feet six inches in diameter, and two feet in depth: Here are also several other basons of smaller dimensions. If we suppose these rocks to have been once shaded with oaks, this place would then exactly answer the description given of the sacred groves and rock altars of the most ancient idolaters.

Mr. Brayant tells us, “ that the Egyptians looked  
 “ upon fragments of rocks with a degree of veneration,  
 “ and some of them they kept as they found  
 “ them, with perhaps, only an hieroglyphic, others  
 “ they shaped with tools, and formed into various  
 H h 3 “ devices:”

\* *Brand* (Saxon), a piece of burning wood.

† Probably a corruption of *Kirk*, an old word for a consecrated place; and *Gill* a deep valley, with a smaller brook at the bottom.

‡ *Rock Basins*—it has been conjectured, were cut for the purpose of preserving dew or rain as it is descended from the heavens, which was used by the Druids as the purest of all fluids in their ablutions and sprinklings, performed with *Ver-vain* or *Mistletoe*.—*Vide Borlase's Hist. of Cornwall.*

“ devices.” Again he says, “ it was usual, with much  
 “ labour, to place one vast stone upon another for a  
 “ religious memorial. The stones thus placed, they  
 “ oftentimes poised so equally, that they were af-  
 “ fected with the least external force, nay a breath  
 “ of wind would sometimes make them vibrate.”

PROCEEDING towards SKIPTON, six miles, you arrive at BOLTON-BRIDGE. On the right are the ruins of

## BOLTON PRIORY,

SITUATED on the southern bank of the river Wharfe The church was built in the form of a cross, the steeple being in the middle ; the cloisters, confessor's house, dormitory, &c. were upon the south-side. On the west-side of the cloisters was a square court. Over one of the door-ways is carved on a verge :

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MCCCCXX. R. ☽ \*  
 BEGAN THIS FOUNDATION.

ON the north-side of the Choir, the family of Clapham had a vault where their dead were deposited.

THE steeple at the west-end is a late erection, and covers the old front, where service is now performed. There are many coats armorial about the edifice,



edifice, amongst which are those of Clifford, Nevile, Percy, Castile, and Leon, and those of the Isle of Man.

THIS priory was founded in the year 1120, for Canons regular of the Order of St. Austin, by William Melchines and Cecilia de Romeli, his wife, Baroness of Skipton, and sister to the noble youth who lost his life in crossing a place called the Stride, about a mile from hence, which is the cleft of a rock, in the bed of the river, and through which the river, in summer-time, entirely passes: it was in stepping over this gulph with a led greyhound, the animal not making its efforts in the passage at the same time with its master, checked the step of the unhappy youth, and precipitated him into the torrent. In Bolton-Hall was formerly a picture of this young gentleman, with the greyhound standing near him.

THIS priory was dissolved the 11th of June, 1540, and in 1543 was granted to Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in which family it was retained to 1635; when Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry the last Earl of Cumberland, marrying Richard the first Earl of Burlington, carried the demesnes into that family; whose daughter Charlotte, sole heiress, married in 1748, the Duke of Devonshire, father of the present Duke.

HERB remained in charge in the year 1553, the following pensions to the last monks of this priory.

To Christopher Leeds	—	L. 6 13 4
To William Wytkes	—	6 0 0
To Thomas Casleley	— —	6 13 4
To Thomas Pickering	— — —	5 6 8
To William Maltham	—	5 6 8
To John Cromoke	— —	5 6 8
To Edward Hill	— — —	5 6 8
To John Bolton	— —	5 6 8
To George Richmond	— — —	5 6 8
To Robert Knaresburgh	—	5 6 8
To Robert Beurdeux	—	4 0 0

*Arms.*—Gules, a cross patonce vaire, argent and azure.

Six miles from Bolton-Bridge is.

## SKIPTON,

IN the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and wapentake of Staincliffe. This town is called the capital of CRAVEN \*, a district said to include the following towns and villages Keighley, Kildwick, Gargrave, Long-Preston, Settle, Clapham, Ingleton, Star-botton, Kettlewell, Craven-Cross, Bolton-Abbey, Addingham, Ilkley, and Otley ; including a circuit of

---

\* *Cræg Pen*; i. e. Abounding with rocks and mountains.

of near one hundred miles, remarkable for its lofty mountains, rich vallies, and luxuriant pastures.

BEFORE the Conquest, Elfi was lord of Sceaptone, q. d. *Sheep-town*, and Carltone, where he had eighteen carucates of land. Earl Edwin had also four carucates here at the same time.

AFTER the Conquest, Gamel and Elric held it of Ilbert de Laci, who had here, 20th of William I. nine villeins and three borders. Here were four acres of meadow, and a wood, six furlongs in length and five in breadth.

THE church and ancient castle were probably both built by Robert de Romeli, lord of the honour of Skipton; by failure of issue-male this honour fell to William Fitz-Duncan Earl of Murray, who married Romeli's daughter, and it passed with their daughter to William le Gros. In the reign of Richard I. it belonged to Aveline, daughter of William de Fortibus, who married Edmund Earl of Lancaster; but on the forfeiture of it by their son Thomas, for treason against Edward II. it came to the crown: And though the Clifford family were amongst the adherents of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, yet, in the year 1330, Edward III. by an act of Parliament, pardoned all who had been concerned in that rebellion, and granted this castle and lordship to Robert, the sixth Lord Clifford, brother to Roger, the fifth Lord, who was beheaded at York in 1321. Gratitude for so singular an act of clemency, seems to have firmly attached that renowned family ever after to the royal cause, and may then have

have occasioned the choice of their motto—*De jormais*, q. d. *From henceforth*.

Robert, the seventh Lord Clifford, succeeded his father, and served in the battles of Cressley and Poictiers; obiit 1362. Roger, the eight Lord, was one of the wardens of the marches towards Scotland; obiit 1389. Thomas, the ninth Lord, was expert in military affairs, and famous for his exercise in deeds of arms, but died before he was thirty, leaving his son John, the tenth Lord, who, like his father, was highly famed for military knowledge. He attended Henry V. into France and was slain at the siege of Meaux in 1422. Thomas, the eleventh Lord, was slain, on the King's part, in the first battle of St. Alban's, 1455. John the twelfth Lord, was a commander at the battle of Wakefield in 1460, where, flushed with victory, and fired with revenge, he was hurried on to the perpetration of a deed that cast a shade over all his former honours—The fate of the young Earl of Rutland, only twelve years of age, who fell that day, by his hand, will ever be remembered as an event that marks the ferocious manners of those times. Three months after the battle of Wakefield, that nobleman was himself slain, by an arrow, at the battle of Towton, aged twenty-six. Henry, the thirteenth Lord, on account of the hatred the house of York bore to his family, was concealed in the disguise of a shepherd, from seven years old, till he arrived at his thirty-second year; when, in the first Parliament of Henry VII. he was restored in blood and honour to

to all his baronies, lands, and castles. This nobleman was a principal commander in the great victory gained at Flodden \*. He died in 1523. Henry, the fourteenth Lord, was created Earl of Cumberland in 1525; who, when the rebellion broke out in the year 1537, wrote to the King, informing his Majesty, "That, though deserted by the neighbouring gentry and above five hundred others, he still was determined to defend his castle of Skipton against the rebel, Ask, and his whole army. Queen Elizabeth bestowed the Order of the Garter on his grandson, George, who signalized himself by the active part he took in the war with Spain. This Earl dying without male-issue, the honour of Skipton, with other great estates, devolved to his daughter Anne, who was married to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by whom she had Thomas Lord Buckhurst, who died young, and two daughters, Margaret and Isabella.

IN the civil wars of Charles I. this town and castle had a considerable share, being a garrison for the King, commanded by Sir John Mallory, of Studley. Amongst the various actions that took place here, at that time, the following seems the most remarkable.

In the month of February, 1645, a party of about 150 horse marched out from this garrison, under the  
com-

\* "From Penigent to Pendle hill,  
"From Linton to Long Addingham,  
"And all that Craven coasts did till,  
"They with the lusty Clifford came."

command of Captain Hughes, and came suddenly upon the enemy's quarters at Keighley, surprised the guards, got into the town, and took near 100 prisoners, 60 horses, and other booty.

COLONEL LAMBERT happening to be quartered in the neighbourhood, and hearing of the alarm, came with all speed, attacked the Royalists, recovered all the Parliamentary prisoners, and most of the booty the enemy had taken; killed fifteen on the spot, and took about twenty prisoners; wounded and took Captain Hughes, killed his lieutenant, and pursued the rest to the gates of Shipton Castle.

ON Lambert's side were lost in this service, Captain Salmon, one of his best officers, and eight dragoons.

ON the 20th of December, 1645, this castle was surrendered to the forces of the Parliament, having held out longer than any other in the north of England. The garrison were permitted to retain their arms, and to march either to Newark, Oxford, or Hereford.

AMONGST the rest of the inhabitants of this town who suffered for their attachment to the royal cause, we find some who were obliged to compound for their estates.

Samuel Swyer	————	L.	41	10	0
William Bowcock	———		32	13	4
Henry Curre, gent.	———		158	17	0
William Gudgeon	———		30	0	0
Henry Gudgeon, gent.	—		100	0	0
Robert Gudgeon, gent.	———		90	0	0

THE

THE Lady Ann Clifford having lost her second husband, the Earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1649. came down into the country, where she remained till her death in 1675, in great honour and prosperity, sometimes in Yorkshire, sometimes in Westmoreland, to the great benefit of both counties. At her coming, she found five of her castles and the tower of Burden thrown down and demolished.-- The castle of Skipton was immediately repaired, as appears by the following inscription over the door, at the west-end of the building :

THIS SKIPTON CASTLE WAS REPAIRED BY THE LADY ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE, DORSET, AND MONTGOMERY; BARONESS CLIFFORD, WEST-MORELAND, AND VESEY; LADY OF THE HONOUR OF SKIPTON IN CHAVEN, AND HIGH-SHERIFFESSE, BY INHERITANCE, OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND; IN THE YEARS 1647 AND 1648, AFTER THE MAIN PART OF IT HAD LAIN RUINOUS EVER SINCE DECEMBER 1643, WHEN IT WAS TULLED DOWN AND DEMOLISHED ALMOST TO THE GROUND, BY COMMAND OF THE PARLIAMENT THEN SITTING AT WESTMINSTER; BECAUSE IT HAD BEEN GARRISONED IN THE THEN CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

ISAIAH LVIII. 12. " GOD'S NAME BE PRAISED."

JOHN TUFTON, the second Earl of Thanet, having married Margueret, daughter of the Earl of Dorset, by Lady Ann Clifford, brought this castle and Lordship into that family. The battlements over the gateway are formed of large letters, composing the motto of the Cliffords.

IN a square Court within the Castle stands a very aged yew-tree, whose spreading branches cast a dark and solemn shade over the whole place. It is to be remembered that the yew-tree was held in great veneration at Halifax \* and the neighbouring towns in days of yore; perhaps the tree in question may derive its peculiarity of situation from that circumstance. Be that as it may, we cannot but observe the similarity of situation of this venerable yew to the laurel in one of the courts of the palace of Latinus, as related by Virgil:

“ Just in the centre of the most retir’d  
“ And secret court, an holy laurel stood,  
“ For many years religiously preserv’d.”

The bottom of the stem is encompassed by a square base of stone-work, charged with shields of arms. From hence the passages wind round the towers to the different apartments, some of which are hung with fine ancient tapestry.

THE HALL is well constructed, having two fire-places, and seems to have been calculated for hospitality; and the whole edifice, at present, appears rather like a place designed for a comfortable dwelling than a fortification.

THE

---

\* Vide Watson's History of Halifax.



## 'THE CHURCH

Is a vicarage, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, of which the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church are patrons; its present annual value is 140l. Here are some monuments inscribed to the memory of the Cliffords.

HENRY CLIFFORD, first Earl of Cumberland, obiit 1542.—Henry, second Earl, obiit 1570.—George, third Earl, 1605.

ROSAMOND, the fair the beautiful concubine of Henry II. was the daughter of Walter, the first Lord Clifford, who died in 1215, more than one hundred years before the family became possessed of this Lordship.

HERE is a good market on Saturdays, and the following fairs, viz. March 23, Palm Sunday eve, Easter eve, the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter; Whitsun eve; Aug. 5; Nov. 20, 21, 22; besides the fortnight fairs for sheep, all the year round; at each of which some hundreds of those animals are sold; the town still retaining, in a remarkable degree, that branch of trade for which it was famous many ages ago.

For the natural curiosities of Craven, see "Hutton's Tour to the Caves," and "Hurtley's Description of Malham and its environs."

## STAGE XII.

*Harrogate to Otley.—Burley.—Ilkley.—Denton.*

A LITTLE to the right, before you enter Otley, is

## NEWHALL,

ONCE the seat of EDWARD FAIRFAX, Esq. a celebrated poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. His merits were so great, that Waller professed to have learnt from him the art of versification; his eldest brother was Sir Thomas Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, who signalized himself on many occasions, in the wars in Germany, against the house of Austria. Sir Charles, his younger brother was slain at the siege of Ostend. While his brothers were thus honourably employed abroad, an invincible modesty, and love of a retired life, made him prefer the shady groves and natural cascades of Denton and the forest of Knaresbrough, before all the diversions of court or camp. His sons were bred scholars, but a martial humour running in their veins, three of them were slain in the wars beyond seas, two in defence of Frankendale, and the other at Montanbon, in France. He died at Newhall, about the year 1632.

OTLEY.

## OTLEY,

*Oatley*, i. e. *Oat-Field*. A place perhaps once famous for the cultivation of oats, and where great quantities of that sort of grain continue to be disposed of weekly. This manor was given by King Athelstan, to the see of York, in whose jurisdiction it still remains; and here the Bishop had formerly a palace, the remains of which, at the north-end of the town, have been but lately removed. It appears the episcopal court exercised the power of executions; the place called *Gallow-Hill*, being in the vicinity of the town. The Grammar-School here was founded by 'Thomas Cave, in the year 1611, who made the feoffees a body corporate; their seal is a Rod on one side, and a Palm-Branch on the other; motto, DEUM PAVE TOMO CAVE—*Fear God and mind thy book*. The latter part of the Latin is a pun upon the founder's name.

HERE is a market on Fridays, and a fair on August the first and November the fifteenth. The church of Otley is a neat and spacious building, dedicated to All-Saints; the living is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Here are several very ancient monuments, and a great many of more modern date. Amongst the former we observe those belonging to the family of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, Palmes, and Pulleyn. The first vicar that occurs for Otley is Galdfrid Bridlington, 1267.

Two miles distant from Otley is

## BURLEY,

LATE the pleasant seat of Thomas Pulleyn Mosley, Esq. in whose possession are many curious MSS. formerly belonging to the noble family of Fairfax, from whom this gentleman is descended by the female line. In the drawing-room are some excellent pictures, amongst which is a three-quarters length of Lord Thomas Fairfax, the Parliament General; another of the bust of Lord Burlington; a bust of Oliver Cromwell, and a bust of Lord Fairfax\*. In this house is also preserved the helmet covered with black velvet, the silver canteen, and sword † (an Andrew Ferrara) that once belonged to that most virtuous and worthy man.

Four miles from Burley is

## ILKLEY,

THE *Olicana* of the Romans, which was rebuilt in Severus's time by *Virus Lupus*, lieutenant and proprætor

\* These are (now 1798) in the possession of Geo. Allen, Esq. at Grange in the County of Durham.

† This is now in the possession of Cornelius Harrison, Esq. of Stubbhouse in the county of Durham.

proprætor in Britain, as appears from the following inscription dug up near the church.

IM SEPTERVS  
AVC. ET. ANTONINVS  
CÆS. DESTINAVS  
RESTITVERVNT. CVRAN-  
TE. VIRIO. LVPO LEG. E-  
ORVM PR. JR.

THE following altar, dug up here, also shows that the second cohort of the Lingones was stationed here, by its inscription made by their præfect in honour of Verbeia the goddess or nymph of the river Wharfe.

VIRBEIÆ  
SACRVM  
CLCIVS  
FRONTO  
PRÆF. COH.  
II. LINGON.

For Gildas writes, that in that age "Rivers were loaded with divine honours by the blind people of Britain." Seneca likewise informs us, that altars were also erected to them: "We worship (says he) the heads of great rivers; and altars are erected at the first emergence of a considerable stream out of the recesses of the earth:" And Servius says, "All waters had their particular nymphs presiding over them."

This place is much frequented in summer, on account of its excellent cold bath, which is supplied by a fine spring that issues from the side of a mountain near the town.

On the opposite side of the river is

## DENTON,

Beautifully situate on the banks of the Wharfe, formerly the residence of the family of Fairfax, but purchased by the grandfather of the late Sir James Ibbetson, Bart. the same who built the present elegant and noble mansion, near the scite of the old one. This is the third manor-edifice within memory, the first being consumed by fire, from the carelessness of a servant, anno 1734, having previously escaped destruction by the hands of Prince Rupert, who passed this way with his army a few days before the battle of Marston-Moor, and was prevented from destroying the house by the sight of a picture of one of General Fairfax's worthy ancestors.

ONE of the ancestors of the present Baronet remembering that the first mansion narrowly escaped being destroyed by the ravages of war, and was at last entirely consumed by fire, chose a motto for the front of the house, whereby he deprecates, that neither the artillery of the sky, nor the wrath of fire, nor of war, may again destroy the structure.

*Nec Jovis ira, nec ignis, nec seruum,*

*Nor flames, Jove's wrath, nor war, I fervent pray,  
May this fair dome in prostrate ruins lay.*

AN ACCOUNT OF  
RARE AND CURIOUS PLANTS  
IN

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KNARESBROUGH.

---

*ASPERULA ODORATA*, Woodroof—under a rock on the right-hand, coming from the Dropping-Well to Knaresbrough Low-Bridge.

*Ajperula Cynanchica*, Squinancywort—on the hills under the rocks of the Abbey-Plain.

*Ajplenium Ruta Muraria*, Wall-Rue—on most of the rocks about Knaresbrough.

*Ajplenium Adiatum Nigrum Officinatum*—amongst the rocks at Plumpton.

*Astragalus Glycyphyllos*, Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice-Vetch—by the road side, on the other side of Flaxby, going on a bridle-way from thence to the Duke of York's Park.

*Ajptum Graveolens*, Smallage—about the ponds in Staveley town, plentifully.

*Ajrepa*

*Atropa Belladonna*, Deadly Nightshade—in the road on the right-hand, going from the Abbey to the corn-mill.

*Anthericum Officragum*, Lancashire Asphodel—near the Old Spaw at Harrogate.

*Circea Lutetiana*, Enchanter's Nightshade—in the Long-Walk, near the Dropping-Well.

*Cynoglossum Officinale*, Hound's Tongue—about most of the cottages on the Abbey-Plain.

*Campanula Glomerata*, Little Throatwort—by the foot path above the rocks in the Abbey-Fields.

*Convallaria Majallis*, Lily of the Valley—on a scraggy hill, on the north-side of the Abbey-Mill.

*Colchicum Autumnale*, Meadow Saffron—in most of the meadow-grounds near Knaresbrough.

*Cratægus Aria*, White Bean Tree—in the rocks on the right-hand of the foot-path leading from Knaresbrough to the Abbey; a scarce tree.

*Cheiranthus Cheiri*, Wall-Flower—on most of the rocks about Knaresbrough.

*Cistus Helianthemum*, Sun-Flower Cistus—on the hill under the Abbey-Rocks.

*Carex Pendula* & *Carex Sylvatica*—near the Dropping-Well.

*Dipsacus Pilosus*, Small Wild Teafol, or Shepherd's Staff—under the Castle-Rock, near the river Nidd, at Knaresbrough.

*Daphne Laureola*, Spurge Laurel—in the wood near the Priory-gate, at Knaresbrough, and also in the Castle-Moat.

*Drosera.*



*Dryas Rotundifolia*, Round-leaved Dew-wort—in the marsh near Hookstone-Craggs\*.

*Eunymus Europæus*, Spindle-Tree—in the wood near the Priory-gate, Knaresbrough.

*Eupatorium Canabinum*, Hemp Agrimony—on the rock at the Dropping-Well.

*Empetrum Nigrum*—on the heath, west of Low-Harrogate.

*Fumaria Claviculata*, Climbing Furmitory—on Hookstone Craggs.

*Gentiana Amarella*, Autumnal Gentian—in a hilly pasture, joining the river Nidd, two fields below St. Robert's Well.

*Geum Rivale*, Water Avena—in Scriven-Park, near Knaresbrough.

*Geranium Sanguineum*, Bloody Cranesbill!—on the rocks above St. Robert's Chapel, and in the Abbey-Fields, in the richest profusion.

*Genista Anglica*, English Furze, or Petty Whin—on the stray at Harrogate.

*Hipuris Vulgaris*, Less Marsh Horse-tail—in the ditches in Staveley Cars, and in the Little Corn-Mill Dam at Boroughbridge; also in a pond in Belmond Wood.

*Hot.*

\* These rocks seem to have taken their name from a ranger of this forest in ancient times. The family of Heauxton bore for their arms, Gules, a chevron between three leopards' heads argent. See *Edmonson's Heraldry*.

*Hottonia Palustris*, Water Violet—in most of the ditches in Staveley Cars.

*Hieracium Murorum*, French or Golden Lungwort—on the ruins of Knarelbrough Castle, and also on Almas-Cliff.

*Hydracharis Morsus Rane*, Frogbit, or small Water-Lily—in the ditches on Staveley Cars, about four miles from Knarelbrough.

*Lycopus Europæus*, Water-Horehound—in a lane leading from Staveley into Staveley Cars.

*Lithospermum Officinale*, Gromwell—about twenty yards from the Abbey-gate, on the left-hand of the road leading to Knarelbrough.

*Lyfimachia Nemorum*, Yellow Pimpernell—on the left-hand at the entrance of the low end of the Long-Walk.

*Lutrum Salicaria*, Purple Spiked Loosestrife, or Willow Herb—about half a mile from Knarelbrough, in a wet meadow on the right-hand side of the road leading to York.

*Lutrum Squarnaria*, Toothwort—in a wood about half a mile from Ripley, and in the wood near the Dropping-Well.

*Lepidium Latifolium*, Dittander, or Pepperwort—on a rock on the left-hand of the road going out of Kirkgate, in Knarelbrough, down to the river Nidd, leading down by about seventy stone steps.

*Lactuca Ferosa*, Wild Lettice—on most of the rocks at Knarelbrough.

*Lapsana Intybus*, Wild Succory—in a lane leading from Grimbold-Bridge to Ribstone, about two hundred yards from the bridge.

*M. lissa*

*Melissa Calamintba*, Common Calamint—amongst the Abbey-rocks, in many places.

*Mortia Fontana*, Water-Blinks—In ditches between High and Low Harrogate.

*Melampyrum Sylvaticum*, Yellow Cow-Wheat—In a wood near Harewood.

*Nymphaea Lutea*, Yellow Water-Lily—in the ditches on Staveley-Cars, near Knaresbrough.

*Nymphaea Alba*, White Water-Lily—in a pond near Collin-Bridge, near Follyfoot-Lodge.

*Nepeta Cataria*, Catmint, or Nep in a Hedge—going up to Grimbald Cragg, on the right-hand, at the end of the lane leading into the field the Cragg stands in, near Knaresbrough.

*Nardus Stricta*, Strait Mat-grass—on the stray at Harrogate, in great plenty.

*Ornithogalum Umbellatum*, Common Star of Bethlehem—at the low end of the Long Flat, by the foot-path leading to Grimbald-Bridge, near Knaresbrough.

*Orabanche Major*, Broom-Rape—in a dry pasture, (amongst the broom) betwixt the town of Spofford and North-Deighton.

*Ophrys Muscifera*, Fly Ophrys—*Ophrys Apifera*, Bee Ophrys—both these sorts grow in many pastures about the Abbey, and other places, near Knaresbrough, on limestone-grounds; also in Goldesbrough-wood, and in a pasture on the east-side of Belmond-wood.

1. *Osmunda Lunaria*, Moonwort—in a large pasture belonging to a farm called Halfs, near the house

on the east-side thereof, about one mile from Knaresbrough.

2. *Osmunda Regalis*, Flowering-Fern—close by a farm-house, called Sufacres, near Ripley; also at Hookstone-Craggs, near Harrogate.

*Orchis Bifolia*, Two-leaved Orchis—in wet grounds about Knaresbrough and Hookstone-Craggs.

*Ophrys Niduo Avis*, Bird's Nest Orchis—In Goldestburgh-wood.

*Parnassia Palustris*, Grass of Parnassus—in the marshy grounds near St. Robert's Well, near Knaresbrough.

*Paris Quadrifolia*, Herb Paris, Truelove, or One Berry—in the Long-Walk, on the left-hand, a little below the Paper-Mill.

*Parietaria Officinalis*, Pellitory of the Wall—on Knaresbrough Church, and on most of the old walls about the town.

*Polypodium Fragile*, Brittle Polypody—on the west-side of the Dropping-Well Rock, at Knaresbrough.

*Primula Farinosa*, Mealy Primrose—in marshy places about Knaresbrough.

*Potentilla Argentia*—on the Rocks at Plumpton.

*Rhamnus Catharticus*, Buckthorne—in a wood adjoining to the Abbey-Gate.

*Ribes Alpinum*, Alpine Currants—in the Wood near the Dropping-Well.

*Reseda Luteola*, Yellow Dyer's-weed—amongst the rocks near Plumpton, and in many places about Knaresbrough.

*Rosa*

*Rosa Spinossissima*, Prickly Rose—in the road-side between Harrogate and Pannal.

*Salvia Verbenaca*, Wild Clary—amongst the rocks near the Priory-Gate, Knaresbrough.

*Sanicula Europæa*, Sanicle—on the right-hand going down Long-Flat-Lane, near Knaresbrough, and several other places.

*Silene Nutans*, Nottingham Catchfly—in the rocks on the Abbey-Plain.

*Scrophularia Nodosa*, Common Figwort; *Scrophularia Aquatica*—both these grow in most of the lanes near Knaresbrough; but the latter in the ditches, or moist places.

*Serratula Tinctoria*, Sawwort—on the left-hand, by the cart-way, going down the Abbey-Field to the Abbey-Mill.

*Scorpias Helleborine*, Bastard Hellebore—near the Long-Walk at Knaresbrough; scarce.

*Salvia Pratensis*, Meadow-Clary—in the park at Plumpton.

*Schæmus Compressus*, Compressed Schæmus—In marshy places near High-Harrogate.

*Thalictrum Flavum*, Meadow-Rue—about half a mile from Knaresbrough, on the right-hand side of the road leading to York, in a wet-meadow.

*Tragopogon Pratense*, Yellow Goat's Beard—in a meadow near Knaresbrough, called Long-Flat.

*Utricularia Minor*, Lesser Hooded Water Milfoil—in a ditch in the grounds of Francis Trapps, Esq. at Nidd, near Ripley.

*Verbena Officinalis*, Vervain—amongst the bushes, and by the way-side near the Abbey.

*Veronica Scutellata*, Narrow-leaved Speedwell—in marshy places about High-Harrogate.

*Vaccinium Myrtillus*, Bilberry-Bush—In Woods and on heaths near Knarelsbrough.

*Viscum Album*, White Mistletoe—on apple-trees in the village of Goldesbrough, and on several ash-trees in a field called Gunrith, near the said village.

# ROADS.

## HARROGATE TO THE LAKES.

	MILES.			MILES.	
Boroughbridge	10	10	Brough	-	18 65
Catterick	-	22 32	Penrith	-	22 87
Greta-Bridge	-	15 47	Keswick	-	18 105

## HARROGATE TO THE LAKES.

Skipton	-	21 21	Kendal	-	12 67
Settle	-	16 37	Bowrefts on Win-		
Kirby Lonsdale	-	18 55	dermere	-	6 73

## HARROGATE TO LONDON.

Wetherby	-	8 8	Stilton	-	14 124
Ferrybridge	-	16 24	Bugden	-	13 137
Doncaster	-	15 39	Biggleswade	-	16 153
Bawtry	-	8 47	Stevenage	-	15 168
Tuxford	-	15 62	Hatfield	-	12 180
Newark	-	13 75	Barnet	-	8 188
Grantham	-	14 89	London	-	11 199
Stamford	-	21 110			

## HARROGATE TO EDINBURGH.

### West-Road.

Boroughbridge	-	10 10	Allison-Bank	-	12 117
Catterick	-	22 32	Lockerby	-	14 131
Greta-Bridge	-	15 47	Mossat	-	15 146
Brough	-	18 65	Beild	-	17 165
Penrith	-	22 87	Lintown	-	16 179
Carlisle	-	18 105	Edinburgh	-	16 199

## HARROGATE TO SCARBROUGH.

MILES.				MILES.						
York	-	-	-	20	20	Scarborough	-	-	22	60
Malton	-	-	-	18	38					

## HARROGATE TO EDINBURGH.

*North-Road.*

Boroughbridge	10	10	Belford	-	-	-	14	126
Northallerton	-	20	30	Berwick	-	-	-	15 141
Darlington	-	15	45	Old Cambus	-	-	-	17 158
Durham	-	18	63	Dunbar	-	-	-	10 168
Newcastle	-	-	15	78	Haddington	-	-	11 179
Morpeth	-	-	15	93	Edinburgh	-	-	17 196
Alnwick	-	-	19	112				

## HARROGATE TO LANCASTER.

Skipton	-	-	-	21	21	Hornby	-	-	13	61
Settle	-	-	-	16	37	Lancaster	-	-	9	70
Ingleton	-	-	-	11	48					

## HARROGATE TO MATLOCK.

Harewood	-	7	7	Sheffield	-	-	-	13	46	
Leeds	-	-	-	8	15	Chesterfield	-	12	58	
Wakefield	-	-	8	23	Matlock	-	-	-	11	69
Barnsley	-	-	-	10	33					

## HARROGATE TO BUXTON.

Harewood	-	-	7	7	Sheffield	-	-	13	46
Leeds	-	-	8	15	Grindleford-Bridge	10		56	
Wakefield	-	-	8	23	Tidswell	-	-	7	63
Barnsley	-	-	10	33	Buxton	-	-	7	70

## HARROGATE TO BATH.

Harewood	-	-	-	7	7	Birmingham	-	-	16	122
Leeds	-	-	-	8	15	Broomsgrove	-	-	13	135
Wakefield	-	-	-	8	23	Worcester	-	-	12	147
Barnsley	-	-	-	10	33	Upton	-	-	10	157
Sheffield	-	-	-	13	46	Gloucester	-	-	16	173
Chesterfield	-	-	-	12	58	Froster	-	-	12	185
Derby	-	-	-	24	82	Petty France	-	-	14	199
Burton	-	-	-	11	93	Bath	-	-	15	214
Litchfield	-	-	-	13	106					



## HARROGATE TO

MILES.				MILES.			
Alnias-Cliff	-	-	5	Marlton	-	-	14
Aldburgh	-	-	10	Nidd	-	-	3
Allerton Mauleverer	-	-	8	Newby	-	-	13
Bilton	-	-	2	Plumpton	-	-	4
Boroughbridge	-	-	10	Ripley	-	-	4
Brandrith-Craggs	-	-	10	Ripon	-	-	11
Brimham-Rocks	-	-	10	Ribstone	-	-	6
Bolton Priory	-	-	15	Red-House	-	-	15
Copgrove	-	-	7	Scriven	-	-	4
Cowthorp-Oak	-	-	10	Scotton	-	-	5
Deighton	-	-	6	Studley	-	-	14
Farnham	-	-	5	Spofford	-	-	5
Fountains Abbey	-	-	14	Skipton	-	-	21
Goldsburgh	-	-	5	Thorp-Arch	-	-	11
Harewood	-	-	7	Thornton-Bridge	-	-	15
Knarsbrough	-	-	3	Topcliffe	-	-	16
Killinghall	-	-	2	Tanfield	-	-	17
Kirkstall Abbey	-	-	18	Wetherby	-	-	8
Leeds	-	-	15	Whixley	-	-	7
Minskip	-	-	9				

## HARROGATE TO LIVERPOOL.

Pool	-	-	11	11	Manchester	-	12	55
Bradford	-	-	10	21	Warrington,	-	18	73
Halifax	-	-	8	29	Prescot	-	10	83
Rochdale	-	-	14	43	Liverpool	-	8	91

## HARROGATE TO LIVERPOOL, by HAREWOOD.

Harewood	-	-	7	7	Manchester	-	16	58
Bradford	-	-	15	22	Warrington	-	18	76
Halifax	-	-	8	30	Prescot	-	10	86
Littleborough	-	-	12	42	Liverpool	-	8	94

## HARROGATE to LIVERPOOL, by SKIPTON.

MILES.				MILES			
Skipton	-	-	21	22	Rose-Whittle	-	10 62
Gisburn	-	-	11	32	Ormskirk	-	13 75
Clithero	-	-	9	41	Liverpool	-	13 88
Blackburn	-	-	11	52			

## HARROGATE to PORT-PATRICK.

Ripon	-	-	11	11	Annan	-	12 126
Leeming-Lane	-	-	10	21	Dumfries	-	18 144
Catterick-Bridge	-	-	11	32	Carlingwork	-	17 161
Greta-Bridge	-	-	14	46	Gatehouse	-	14 175
Brough	-	-	18	64	Newton-Stuart	-	17 192
New Inn	-	-	10	74	Glenlucie	-	16 108
Penrith	-	-	12	86	Stranraer	-	10 218
Carlisle	-	-	18	104	Port-Patrick	-	7 225
Langtown	-	-	10	114			

## HARROGATE to BRIDLINGTON QUAY.

York	-	-	20	20	Triton Inn, Sledmire	12	44.
Garraby New Inn	-	-	12	32	Bridlington Quay	17	61

## HARROGATE to YORK, by THORP-ARCH.

Wetherby	-	-	8	8	Tadcaster	-	3 14
Thorp-Arch	-	-	3	11	York	-	9 23

## HARROGATE to PRESTON.

Skipton	-	-	21	21	Blackburn	-	11 52
Gisburn	-	-	11	32	Preston	-	12 64
Clithero	-	-	9	41			

## APPENDIX.

---

ACKROYD	-	p. 45	Chapel of St. Robert	71
Almias-Cliff	-	152	Cave of Ditto	83
Aldburgh	-	278	Commission of Array 13,	177
Arrows	-	299	Clint	110
Allerton	-	328	Coghill-Hall	122
Brigantes	-	1	Conyng-Garth	132
Bondhold	-	15	Copgrove	138
Bridges	-	43	Cowthorp	249
Byrnand	-	46	Claro-Hill	333
Beckwithshaw	-	106	Denton	368
Bilton	-	120	Dropping-Well	69
Brereton	-	143	Deighton (North)	246
Breame	-	261	Deuil-Crofs	290
Burley	-	366	Eil-Shaw Hill	205
Bramham-Park	-	273	Fairs	35
Boroughbridge	-	295	Fort Montague	74
Bond-Gates	-	318	Forest (Knaresbrough)	88
Brimham-Rocks	-	320	Fewstone	108
Brandrith Craggs	-	353	Fossils	117
Bolton-Priory	-	354	Farnham	137
Charter	-	15	Fountains-Abbey	211
Cromwell	-	32	Follyfoot	254
Coins	-	36	Goodrick	32
Cotton-Mill	-	38	Gates-Hill Camp	133

Goldesburgh	-	P. 232	Pig of lead	-	11
Hay-Park	-	84	Pontefract	-	18
Harrogate	-	89	Plumpton	-	25
Heywra-Park		107	Plants	-	36
Hamsthwaite	-	109	Queens	-	11
Harewood-House	-	156	Richard II.	-	1
Hackfall	-	226	Rhodes	-	4
Hunsingore	-	253	Roundell	-	4
Haslewood	-	274	Ripley	-	14
Jenkins	-	223	Rigton,	-	15
Ilkley	-	366	Rugemont	-	15
Knarsbrough	-	2	Ripon	-	18
----- Castle		13	Ribstone	-	23
----- Church		50	Red-House	-	34
Killinghall	-	112	Roads	-	37
Kirkstall-Abbey	-	177	Sheriffturn	-	4
Liquorice	-	49	Scriven-hall	-	12
Linen	-	37	Scotton	-	13
Leeds	-	171	Sandal	-	18
Members of Parliament		64	Studley-Royal	-	20
Metcalf (John)	-	85	Spofford	-	26
Myton	-	12	Stockeld	-	26
Markenfield	-	207	Skipton	-	35
Minskip	-	278	Tanfield (West)	-	22
Marston Moor (Battle of)		348	Thorp-Arch	-	27
Nidd	-	144	Tadcaster	-	27
Newby	-	304	Thornton-Bridge		30
Newhall	-	365	Topcliffe	-	31
Otley	-	365	Wakefield	-	17
Phylactery (Jewish)		43	Wetherby	-	26
Priory (Knarsbrough)		76	Whixley	-	33
Parnal	-	104	Wild Beasts	-	11







